YOU CAN GET

10 Years' Old P & O Whisky

EVERYWHERE, if you demand it.

Rs. 30 a DOZEN.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,161—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1901.

Established 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S

COPENHAGEN

CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	2nd Feb.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	9th "
* PERSIA	7009	W. A. Wheler	16th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	23rd "
* INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	2nd Mar.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	9th "
* PERSIA	7009	W. A. Wheler	16th "
M.L. INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	23rd "
* EGYPT	1918	G. L. Langborne	30th "
M.L. PERSIA	8066	W. A. Wheler	6th April
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	13th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	20th "
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	27th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	4th May

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 4th January, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	A. Fellner	4,119	1st Feb., 1901.
IMP. CRATRIX	C. Bellen	4,149	1st Mar., 1901.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	A. Bilaffer	4,706	15th Mar., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 6.0.	Rs. 3.7-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRISSTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	G. Klansberger	4,351	31st Jan., 1901.
MARIA VALERIE	.....	4,235	in Feb., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	" 1,166	" 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to Cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MELPOMENE	C. Matcovich	2,968	23rd Feb., 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.

Bombay, 24th Jan., 1901.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
INDUS	6,357	Duchateau	14th Feb., 1901.
SYDNEY	4,232	X	14th Mar., 1901.
ONNAM	6,208	Seiller	11th Apr., 1901.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ANNAM," 6,208 tons, Captain Seiller, to sail on or about the 6th Feb., 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. & O. at Favourable Rates, and special attention to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Stations in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interests.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Missionaries and Railway Officials.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, Colombo, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Missionaries and Government Officials to Europe, via China and America.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored and shipped as cargo to all Ports at Lowest Rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS or to be available for HOME REMITTANCE.

LOANS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued and REMITTANCES made.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT supplied for the use of Travellers, also SOVEREIGNS and BANK NOTES.

STOCK and SHARES bought and sold. DIVIDENDS, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency Business transacted.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 1st February, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on TUESDAY, the 5th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on THURSDAY, the 31st January, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 20th February.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, KILINDINI AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "VIRAWA," 3,333 tons, on or about FRIDAY, the 15th February.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MERKARA," 3,099 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 6th February.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 30th January, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,

CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



S. S. "MUKE MARU," Captain S. KAWAMURO, 3,323 tons, will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on the 5th proximo.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.

No. 23, Rampart Row, Bombay, 23th January, 1901.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,

CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.



PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	30	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	10
With Cur	50	24	10
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	12

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the market, Present Price Rs. 5-4 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS, BRAN, etc. Supplied.

SHOOTING SEASON, 1901.



GUNS! RIFLES!! AMMUNITION!!!

LOADED SHOT CARTRIDGES.

(BLACK SCHULTZE'S OR AMBERITE POWDERS.)

ELEY'S CRIMSON NITRO CASES, KYNOCK'S PHŒNIX CASES, "PERGAMOID" PATENT WATERPROOF CASES.

RIFLE CARTRIDGES.

ACCESSORIES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

VIOLINS AND FITTINGS,

A LARGE AND ASSORTED COLLECTION.

REAL FRENCH AND SPANISH GUITARS, NEAPOLITAN MANDOLINES,

BANJOS, AUTO-HARPS, ZITHERS, ETC.,

DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND

OF INDIAN CIGARS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS.

McDOWELL AND CO., LD.,

MADRAS, LONDON.

AN APPROPRIATE GIFT

BUY A BOTTLE OF

DEVERNEY'S **** BRANDY

AND YOU WILL BE PRESENTED WITH A

SILVERY SALVER,

Just the thing wanted and useful in all households as a Salver Wine Tray, Tea Tray, Cake Tray, &c

WATCHES

THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIME-KEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always.

Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested, and regulated and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

METAL—NICKEL.

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch	15	8
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch	23	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch PERFECTION	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior	35	0
MARCKS' Military Model Unparalleled Wrist Watch with Strap, The Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured	32	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	24	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch	45	0

SILVER—STERLING.

MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case	45	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	55	0
MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch	60	0
MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case	65	0
MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case	75	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case	80	0
MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made	95	0

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING, and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

GOLD WATCHES and LADIES WATCHES please send for PRICE LIST.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 20,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
G. K. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co)

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER, Esq. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES,

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	" 8,130,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON. AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World,

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayanguni.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra.
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. Pr.
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONERLALL—Mhow and Indore.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat.
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.,—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 3 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager,

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £330,000

HEAD OFFICE:

47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Umritsar, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.

BATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Singapore.	Manila
Calcutta,	Bangkok.	Cebu Philippines
Madras	Kwala Lumpor.	Shanghai,
Rangoon,	Batavia,	Tientsin,
Colombo,	Sourabaya.	Hankow.
Penang,	Hongkong,	Yokohama,
Deli (Sumatra),	Foochow	Kobe,
Thaiping,		

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE New English built C. Under Spring Canoe LANDAU with patent-self acting hood and with patent foot-brake.

One English built LANDAULETTE by Windover.

English built Secondhand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.

HOUSE FURNISHED with latest style neat furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET,

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION.

ALSO HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers—In India and the East; contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers, and Railway Terminus.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WARREN'S CIRCUS.

LAST NIGHT.

CLOSING POSITIVELY

TO-DAY,

THURSDAY, 31ST.

W. PFLUGER,
General Representative.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

TUESDAY, FEB. 5th and THURSDAY, FEB. 7th.

MLLE. VIVIANNE DAGMAR'S COMEDY OPERA COMPANY.

Kindly Assisted by Amateur Ladies and Gentlemen.

WILL PRODUCE THE SPARKLING

MUSICAL COMEDY BY IVAN CARYLL,

THE GAY PARISIENNE.

TO CONCLUDE WITH THE CELEBRATED

SERPENTINE DANCE,

BY

MLLE. VIVIANNE DAGMAR,

WITH LIMELIGHT EFFECTS.

PLAN AT SOUNDY & Co.'s
(Where seats may be Reserved).

Orchestra Stalls ..... Rs. 3
Dress Circle ..... " 2
Pit & Gallery ..... " 1 and Ans. 8

Military in Uniform Half-price to Second and Third Seats.

NOTICE.

THE SCOTTISH CONCERT.

THIS HAS BEEN POSTPONED UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. "GULF of TRINIDAD," arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to take delivery of their respective goods from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds, the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

All Claims must be presented for settlement within a fortnight of the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 30th January, 1901.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SHAREHOLDERS' GENERAL MEETING called on Monday next, the 4th proximo, is ADJOURNED to WEDNESDAY next, the 6th proximo, at the same place and hour.

By order of the Board,

K. R. KAMA,
Secretary.

Victoria Bunder, Colaba, Bombay, 30th January, 1901.

NOTICE.

THE Finest DEVONSHIRE CIDER Exported to India is HARPER'S "DART" BRAND, Gold Capsule.

Per Case of 3 Dozen ..... Qts. Rs. 26 4
Do. of 5 Dozen ..... Pts. Rs. 33 12

AGENTS:

B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,
2, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS ..... £ 9,500,000
NEW POLICIES IN 1899 ..... £ 2,200,000

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in connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

NEW TEAS. NEW TEAS.

TRY THE

MAY BLOSSOM.

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MAY BLOSSOM

TEAS

Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.

BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Apply early to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,

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SOLE AGENTS.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT NIGDOWRI LANE IN THE KANDAWADI STREET.

Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 16th February, 1901, at 4 p.m., on the premises, by order of Bai Chilu ai, widow and administratrix of the mortgagee. Baljee Nanabhoy, and administratrix of the mortgagor Madhavrao on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mahadevrao Pandurangji, since deceased by virtue of an indenture of mortgage dated the 18th February, 1895, the following landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling standing thereon, situate, lying and being at the Nigdowri Lane, in the Kandawadi Street, in the Island of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and five square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under ward Nos. 868 (2) and 869 street Nos. 9 A and 10, and bounded on the east partly by the property belonging to Harisoondra Pandurangji and partly by the vacant ground reserved for the common use of the mortgagor and his brothers, on the west by the property of Bai Jaiji, widow of Pestonji Bejonji Sadarwala, on the north by the vacant ground aforesaid reserved for common use, and on the south by the vacant ground belonging to the confraternity of St. Francis and which said land and premises are now in the occupation of the mortgagor's widow and son.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Nanu and Hormusji, Solicitors to the mortgagee's widow and administratrix, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 31st January, 1901.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

BABY'S RATTLES.—HORNS, Trumpets and Bath-bells in Sterling Silver, Baby's Christmas Presents, at MARCKS & Co's, Limited, Bombay and Poona.

BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE, manufactured by THOMSON and TAYLOR, is the best Household Remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Per bottle Re. 1-4.—35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NEW TWEED HATS, STRAW BOATERS and CAPS, the latest Fashion for Gent's wear, Silk lined, Soft Chevious and Homespuns, Smart and Stylish Straw Boaters, Firm, Double Brims, Full Top Caps, Silk lined—ASQUITH and LORD, opposite Clock Tower.

PORTLAND CEMENT "Pyramid" Brand by Knight Bevan and Sturge. Large Stocks kept by JOHN FLEMING and Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

JOHN F. ADAIR says about the FOUNTAIN HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR:—Very good and moderate in charge. Apply early.

FOR SALE.—Small ENGINEERING BUSINESS, would suit two Parsee Engineers with Small Capital. Apply "X," care of this paper.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to everybody, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

ELECTRIC WIRES AND CABLES Stocked in all principal sizes and varieties by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY,
9, Medows Street, Bombay.

THE only firm which REPAIRS Celestinas Aristons, Phœnix, Music boxes, etc., and keep in stock spare Repairing and Tuning Materials.—STEFFKNAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

SAVING of 12½ per cent. by becoming an annual Member of RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Bombay Art Photographic Saloon, for the year 1901, simply by paying Rs. 5. For Tickets and further particulars please apply to the MANAGER.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TO LET, at Matheran, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW. Apply to MUKHI KASSAMBHOY MOOSA, Manager to H. H. AGA KHAN'S Estate, Jail Road, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per years, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 12 per year including Postage.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60, Celestinas, Phœnix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching. Repairs undertaken in all Branches A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 Per. bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs 1, Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 4, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 1900, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Curramchai Hirji, at Rs. 3-10-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Shut, at Rs. 5-11-2 per case, at Bandora.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in a lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling, Two shilling, and others. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," Care of this paper.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithograph in orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

FOR SALE AND HIRE.

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Upholsterers Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they are occupying new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Cajl Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bed-rooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

NERVOUS.

DISORDERS.

THOUSANDS HAVE BEEN CURED by a prescription which is in the possession of the Rev. Joseph Hope, "St Cloud," Westcourt Road, Worthing; and he will be pleased to send full particulars of it to any sufferer who sends him a stamped addressed envelope. It cures NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of Energy, Melancholy, Lost Manhood, the Errors of Youth, Exhausted Vitality, Spermatorrhœa, Varicocele, Premature Decay, Despondency, Weakness, Nervousness, Brain Fag, Blotches on the Skin Loss of Memory, Dimness of Sight, Noises in the Ears, Liver Complaints, Kidney Complaints, Bladder Complaints, Gravel. Indeed it is a safe and sure remedy for NERVOUS DISORDERS of any kind, and sufferers are invited to write for the particulars and judge for themselves. It has been successfully used for years by an eminent Spanish Physician, by whose kindness I am now able to offer it to sufferers; and I will imply do this knowing by experience, the dire effects of these dreadful maladies. Address.—The Rev. Joseph Hope, "St. Cloud," Westcourt Road, Worthing, England. (Name this paper.)

BRIGHTON.

CHICHESTER MANSION PRIVATE HOTEL EN PENSION.

Facing sea and New Pier, near Theatre and best shops.

GOOD COOKING AND ATTENDANCE.

BILLIARD AND SMOKING ROOM.

TERMS FROM 7-6 PER DAY,

Two Guineas per week.

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PROPRIETRESS.

NOTES.

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FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND

POLICY

BY

TODARMAL

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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1897.

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LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	12 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	26 10 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—

EWART LATHAM & CO.,

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BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY

LIFE ASSURANCE

COMPANY.

THE RETURNS FOR 1900

SHOW

INCREASED BUSINESS

AND

LARGEST INCREASE TO FUNDS

IN ANY ONE YEAR

Since the Company was ESTABLISHED in 1874,

REVISED AND REDUCED RATES

AND

Every Concession Possible in Life Assurance.

THE FUNDS

EXCEED

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and are invested in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Claims Paid for Over ONE CRORE.

LOWEST SAFE RATES,

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,

LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES,

IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

Full particulars and Forms may be obtained on Application at the Company's Offices,

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED ..... Rs. 1105,82,460

ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS... Rs. 192,58,420

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums:—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy to Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	78 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	92 10 0
35	173 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	29 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	14 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS:—

CROFT, MODY & CO.

BANK STREET BOMBAY.

L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE C.,

LIMITED, OF PARIS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1828.

Capital Reserve and Guarantee,

Francs 103,000,000 or over £4,600,000.

WE, the Undersigned, have been APPOINTED CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES of L'Union Fire Insurance Co., Ld., of Paris, and are now prepared to Transact Fire Insurance Business at Currentates.

TATA & SONS,
Chief Representatives for Bosay.

Messrs. ZIFFO & Co,
Chief Representatives for Calcta.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagous Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials

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ENGLISH PEOPLE RESIDING ABROAD

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To suit all classes of CLAY, SHALE, FIRECLAY, &c.

COMPLETE PLANTS A SPECIALTY.

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SEVILLE ORANGE
MARMALADE

In 1 lb. Round Flat Tins.

Manufacturers:

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CALVERT'S No. 5 FLUID CARBOLIC,

In 8 and 16 oz. Ribbed Bottles at 1/- and 1/6 each; also ½, ¼ and 1 gallon Tins, at 2/6, 5/- and 6/6.

The quality adopted as Standard Disinfectant by the British Government after bacteriological tests: and

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In 6d., 1/- & 1/6 Dredgers; 7 & 15 lb. Tins (to refill Dredgers), 2/6 & 5/- each.

Guaranteed to contain 15 per cent of CALVERT'S No. 5 CARBOLIC (the Strongest Disinfectant known), and lightly sprinkled through a dredger it is the cheapest and most effective preparation.

WILL NOT CLOG PIPES OR DRAINS.

Can be obtained at Chemists, Storekeepers, &c., but be sure that you get "Calvert's," and refuse imitations.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, England.
Awarded 80 Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas.

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

Hunyadi János

FOR LIVER COMPLAINTS, OBESITY, &c.

THE "VIENNA MEDICAL PRESS" SAYS:—

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AVERAGE DOSE.—*A wineglassful before breakfast, either pure or diluted with a similar quantity of hot or cold water.*

CAUTION.—Note the name "Hunyadi János," the signature of the Proprietor, ANDREAS SAXLEHNER, and the Medallion, on the Red Centre Part of the Label.

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KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
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LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

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WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

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JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

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BLEND WHISKIES.

FIRST CLASS BRANDS,

MODERATELY PRICED.

Of all Dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

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HORSE'S FOOD

At Rs. 5 per cwt.

GANGJI PADAMSEY,

Grain Merchant and Horses' Food Supplier in all parts of India.

CRUSHED FOOD. Gram, Barley, Oats, Bran, &c., Crushed or Uncrushed, can be had here at Moderate Prices. (Received large stock from Up-country.)

DANNA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2, BOMBAY.

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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
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All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpariel, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale of Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding lines	" 0-8

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First insertion	As. 8 per line.
Second do	" 4½
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS—

In Bombay.		Up-Country.	
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OVERLAND SUMMARY,

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	" 6
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NOTICES.

NOTICE.

OUR OFFICES will be CLOSED on the 1st FEBRUARY, in COMMEMORATION of the 10th ANNIVERSARY of the FOUNDATION of our Firm.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will be held at the School of Art, Bombay, commencing on 14th March 1901. 41 prizes offered. The last day for receiving works will be March 5th. For prospectus, &c., apply to the

HONORARY SECRETARY,
Bombay Art Society, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

CLUB OF WESTERN INDIA, POONA.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Club on TUESDAY, February 12th, at 5-30 A.M.

ALLAN MOSS MAJOR,
Secretary.

Poona, 16th January, 1901.

CLARK'S CIVIL SERVICE COLLEGE ACCOUNTANCY EXAMINATION.

AN EXAMINATION in BOOK-KEEPING and Accountancy of the Clark's Civil Service College (London) will be held in Bombay during March, 1901. Intending candidates are required to forward their applications together with a fee of £1 per head to the undersigned, on or before the 31st January.

SHAPOORJI B. BILLIMORIA,
Local Secretary.

10 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the offices of the Corporation, No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY, the 31st January, 1901, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon for the following purposes :—

I.—To receive and consider the report of the Directors, and the audited accounts for the year ending 31st May last.
II.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
III.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.
IV.—To elect auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasures and Managers.

Bombay, 16th January, 1901.

IN accordance with Section 108 of the Articles of Association the BOOKS of the above Corporation are OPEN for the INSPECTION of the Shareholders at the office of the Corporation.

WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

CITY AND GUILDS OF LONDON INSTITUTE.

TECHNOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

THE EXAMINATIONS OF THE ABOVE Institute in any of the 70 tabulated subjects will be held in the month of May next. Particulars will be found in the Programme of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, which will be sent on receipt of four annas, by the Principal. Applications for Examinations must be received not later than THURSDAY, the 31st January, 1901. Any candidates are eligible for these Examinations.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the RIGHT of COLLECTING ROAD and FERRY TOLLS in the Nasik District as follows :—

(1). Road Toll for one year from 1st April, 1901, to 31st March, 1902.

(2). Ferry Toll for one year from 1st April, 1901, to 31st March 1902.

A separate Tender for the Ferry at Deola, in Igatpuri Taluka, should be made.

A Tender for the Road Toll accompanied by a currency or promissory note of Rs. 1,000 or a receipt for Rs. 1,000 paid into any Government Treasury and a Tender for the Ferry Toll accompanied by a currency note of Rs. 100 or a receipt for Rs. 100 paid into any Government Treasury, and a separate Tender for the Deola Ferry Toll accompanied by a currency note of Rs. 10 or a receipt for Rs. 10 paid into any Government Treasury, should be sent in so as to reach the Huzur Deputy Collector, Nasik, not later than 12-30 P.M. (Madras time) on the 14th (fourteenth) February, 1901.

For all particulars regarding the Tolls and conditions under which Tenders should be made apply to the Huzur Deputy Collector, Nasik.

Dated 25th January, 1901.

R. A. L. MOORE,
Collector of Nasik.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivor

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE ONLY AND BEST MEANS FOR DESTROYING HAIR on the Face, Hands, Arms, and neck is by using ALEX. ROSS'S DEPILATORY or HAIR-DESTROYER. Post Free, 4 s., larger size cheaper in proportion.

It having stood the public test for nearly 50 years, naturally speaks for its goodness. Use no other, sure to give pleasing results. May be had of all Chemists.

All should read my "PERSONAL APPEARANCE JOURNAL," Post free, from ALEX. ROSS, 62, Theobald's Road Holborn, London.

NOW READY.

INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS.

TWENTY-SIXTH EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1901.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED at the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office.

PRICE : Rs. 5 ; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1901 contains much new and valuable information brought up to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the progress of the plague and the measures taken to combat it and also of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
No. 18, ESPLANADE ROAD.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c.	1,230xd
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	12 pr. ct.	1,230xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 pr. ct.	1,C6
Commercial Bank of India.	{10,000 15,000}	100	{100 75}	nil	62
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£201
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advantage	70		000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	—	
Anglo-Indian	1,315	..	0	Nil	
Assur Veerjee Mill Ltd.	In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been all lotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 12 1-2	nom
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.		1,000	1,000	60	
Bellary S.&.W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	971	60	all	9 per ct.	1,000
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	12 1-2	170
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	500	500	dvdRs 30	480
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	—	9
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	1 dRs.5	0
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,00
Central India	1,000	500	50	dvdRs,50	1,915
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.3	430
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.2	650
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	00	9 pr ct.	1
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	500
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	nil	335
Cooria Mills	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	350
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	590
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs30	205
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co. Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs20	280
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	100
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	240
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	275
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	360
Hinganghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	500
Hope Mills	600	1,000	1,000	30	350
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	1,250
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	160
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	430
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 50	400
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Nil	400
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs 20	2[illegible]
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd 5	130
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	125
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	5,430	1,000	1,000	20	30
Khandeish	7,500	1,500	1,000	dvdRs65	70
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	65	500xd
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	450
Krishna Mills Ld	1,218	500	—	dvdRs.82	570
Leopold	3,500	100	108	dvdRs10	170
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	110
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	450
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	2,675
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	(pr ct.	—
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd40	1,727 1-2
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld., Amraoti	300	100	115	dvdRs15	—
Mazagon	5,000	250	—	Nil	60
Morarji Goculdass	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs35	1,480
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	Nil	160
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	—
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Nil	150
Presidency Mills. Co. (Ld).	742	1,	1,000	Nil	525
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs30	440
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs5	800
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	500
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,030	Nil	1619
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	85
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	Nil	220
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil	160
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	Nil	250
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	6[illegible]
Swadeshi Mills	4,000	500	500	dvdRs24	575
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	Nil	825
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	250
Venishunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	500	Nil	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co. Ld.	400	60	all	dvdR-	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	—	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	—	£10	—	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	00	—	5 pr. ct.	705
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	600	500	—	4 pr. ct.	467 1-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly	
V[illegible]ock Asn down	1,750	100	100	dv Rs10	200
Back Bay Baths	500	60	50	12	35
Badham Pile	15,000	100	100	12 pr ct	158
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	12,500	500	dvd 450	6,875
Do. New Issue	500	375	325	dvd 112½	1,770
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	00	100	dvd [illegible]	60
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	5 pr ct	5
Bombay Flour Mill	000	500	500	55	745
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr ct	31
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	500	200	200	dvd Rs8	150
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	12,000	250	250	9 p 16	51
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld	292	500	50	—	51
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	5,000	00	10	10 pr. ct.	15
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	175
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	3[illegible]
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	0	13[illegible]
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	150
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	1	9 pr. ct.	25
Napier Foundry	11,000	100	0	—	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200		12 pr. ct.	131
Phillips & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	50	Nil	30
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	100	25	49
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	1,000	5	2½xd
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	50		97
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100		dvd Rs 8	
Telephone Co.	200	251	100	14	

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER." Sold by Chemists, and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 30.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols .... £96 5-8 unchanged
3 per cent. Rentes .... £102 do
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan ...... £108 do
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities ...... £63 3-4 = plus 1-8
Bar Silver in London .... 28 1-4 = minus 1-8
Do in New York .... 487 5-8 = unchanged.
Exchange on London at Paris ...... 25·14 = plus 1-2
Do at New York .... 61 1-4 = minus 1-4
Discount Bank of England 5 per cent. unchanged.
Do Short London Bills 4 1-8 per cent. do
Do Indian Bank Bills 4 1-8 per cent. do

EXCHANGE.

The market has been quiet at following quotations with very little doing :—

Bank Telegraphic Transfer .... 1s. 4d.
" Demand .... 1s. 4 1-32d, 1s. 4 1-16d.
3 Months' Sight Credits .... 1s. 4 9-32d.
" Francs 170 3-4
30 Days' sight, Japan .... 148d.
" Shanghai 204
Silver, London 28 1-4
" New York 61 1-4

GOLD AND SILVER.

The following statement shews the imports into and exports from Bombay of Treasure from Foreign countries since the departure of last Mail :—

	Imports.	Exports.
	Rs.	Rs.
Gold Coins	27,83,715	4,087
Gold Bullion	5,42,000	8,01,948
Silver Coins	56,973	28,000
Silver Bullion	3,73,305 (a)	......

(a) This does not include silver valued at Rs. 29,70,000 imported on Government account.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market opened this morning at Rs. 95-4 for ready and early Settlement, and Rs. 95-8 for Settlements 1st March. During the day the rate declined one-sixteenth in both positions and there was no further fluctuation before closing time. A fair amount of business was put through at the lower rates.

SHARES.

The market is quiet and there is very little doing. Bank of Bengals are quoted Rs. 1,230, Maneckjee Petit's, Rs. 1,727 1-2, Morarjee Goculdas Rs. 1,480.

COTTON.

In sympathy with continued weaker advices from home our local market is extremely dull with almost no enquiry either from shippers or mills, though holders are anxious to sell at some concessions in prices. Buyers, however, are holding off in expectation of a further reduction in rates. About 1,450 bales changed hands to-day at Colaba. The official quotations are as follows :

Growths.	Fine. Rs.	F. G. Rs.	Good. Rs.	Delivery.
Bengals, Hand-ginned, Railway terms	189	177	168	Jan-Feb
Bengals, Machine-ginned, Railway terms	194	183	...	Do.
Scinde Punjab Machine Ginned	...	...	...	
Bilattee, Machine-ginned	201	197	..	Do.
Do Hand-ginned	201	197	..	Do.
Khandeish Machine-ginned	...	...	196	Do.
Julgaum Machine-ginned	...	...	197	Do.
Akola, Machine-ginned } Khamgaum Machine-ginned } Karanja Machine-ginned }	209	205	...	Do.
Oomra, Good Staple	216	211	...	Do.
Broach, Machine-ginned	234	..	236	Mar. 15-25
Surat, Machine-ginned	...	..	..	
Bhownugger Hand-ginned	221	211	...	April-May.
Dhollera, Machine-ginned	...	...	197	15-25 May
Saw-ginned Dharwar	...	...	226	May 25
Western	...	...	214	Do.

The following are the receipts of the various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date as compared with the corresponding period in the preceding season :—

	Yesterday.	Since 1st Oct. 1900.	Since 1st Oct. 1899.
Khandeish	2,825	50,545	66,901
Barsee and Nugur	2,054	265,804	19,806
Berar	4,275	6,621	4,056
Hinguughat	106	2,975	36,525
Dhollera	84	1,241	30,190
Broach	...	...	...
Compta and Dharwar	159	10,193	17,698
Westerns	...	2,101	801
Bengals	2,912	116,856	209,213
Sind	50	1,193	15,285
Persian	223	3,182	3,096
American	...	6,605	5,343
Egyptian	...	2,521	4,565
Other sorts	...	2,921	1,275
Total	12,688	625,079	497,269

COTTON IN THE HOME MARKETS.

Reuter advices that the Liverpool Cotton Market has closed quiet ; Surats were quiet. Manchester was quiet. The total sales amounted to 6,000 bales. There were no sales of Surats. The quantity sold on speculation and for export was 300 bales. Total day's imports were 10,000 bales. Spot 5 14-32—1-32. Arrivals closed quiet and unchanged.

Liverpool Futures :—

Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	April-May.	July-Aug.	Oct-Nov.
5·22	5·21	5·14	5·7	4·30

In New York the receipts at the Ports were 42,000 bales against 49,000 bales, last year. Exports to Great Britain totalled 3,000 bales and to France and continent 11,000 bales :—

Mid-Uplands 12
Future, month of April .... 9·27—1
" of July .... 9·18—5

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The wheat market has been quiet to-day with no business passing. White Delhi still remains at Rs. 4-5-6, April, May delivery.

Linseed is rather dull, and we have only heard of one European purchaser for ready lots. Bold ready is quoted Rs. 9-5, April-May Rs. 8-7.

Rapeseed is also dull, and we have heard of no business. Brown Delhi is Rs 6-4-6, April May delivery.

Poppyseed is quiet, but there is little doing. Ready lots are quoted Rs. 8-13 April, May Rs. 7-10.

There is a little activity in the Castor Seed market and exporters are buying moderately. The rates to-day are : Ready Rs. 37-4, April May Rs. 34-8.

Gingelly is quiet, but business is dot altogether at a stand still. The following are the quotations :—

Gingellyseed, new 85 per cent. Rs. 44-8
" " 75 " " 43-12
" " 15 " " 48-8
" " Red " 41
PoorabiaHinganghat 47
Kathiavadi 44-8 to 45

Groundnuts, Rs. 39-8.

Subjoined is a summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay :—

	Yesterday.	Since 1st Jan. 1901.	Since 1st Jan. 1900.
	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
Wheat	5,620	168,228	72,527
Linseed	1,051	11,674	11,322
Rapeseed	2,092	12,823	8,756
Gingellyseed	14,682	407,453	481,511
Poppyseed	29	2,871	3,267
Groundnuts	866	17,849	5,715
Castorseed	3,834	115,117	19,216
Rice	3,563	347,351	457,809
Myrabollams	4,213	89,098	not recorded

GROUNDNUTS.

The ground-nut crop in Bombay is estimated by the Director-General of Statistics at 21,800 tons, which, though it greatly exceeds the miserable crop of last year, is not quite two-thirds of the yield of 1898-99. In Madras the prospects are better than in Bombay ; the season having been more favourable, the area sown was more than double that of last year, and the crop is reported to be generally in good condition, the yield being estimated at 88 per cent. of the normal. The export trade in groundnuts in recent years has fallen to a very low level, in consequence of bad seasons and the deterioration of seed, but it is hoped that with the employment of new seed of good quality and a return of good seasons the trade may revive.

CALCUTTA TRADE.

The commercial correspondent of the "Pioneer" writes from Calcutta under date 25th January :—

The week has been an exceedingly quiet one in business circles, and when on Wednesday the news of the lamented death of H. M. Queen Victoria was received, business was practically suspended and offices closed as a mark of respect and mourning. There has been so little doing that it is hardly surprising that the monetary position should be easier all round and there should be more floating supplies available. The recent considerable arrivals of gold have begun to tell in the present dull state of trade here, and as the Burmah season is unusually late there is partly on that account a temporarily larger supply of funds than had been anticipated. The Burma crop is known to be very large, but up to the present only very few ships have been taken up for Rangoon, and rice is only coming forward in small quantities as shippers appear to be holding off in the anticipation of obtaining the crop on cheaper terms, while the dealers are equally inclined to hold back supplies unless they can obtain the present prices. At the moment, therefore, business is at a stand still and there is consequently not much demand for money for Burma account. Here the position is much the same as during last week and only Bombay seems to enjoy a fairly active trade. That for the moment the demand for money is less than obtainable supplies is clearly shown by the incomplete allotment of Council Drafts, the tenders, both in quantity and at the price, showing a significant change as compared with last week. The India Council were then able to dispose of the 70 lakhs offerred at 1s. 4 3-32d. for Telegraph Transfer and 1s. 4 1-16d. for Demand Drafts, and the total applications were about 225 lakhs, while this week only they have had to accept 1-32 less and were only able to place 67 lakhs out of the 70 offerred. A fall in sterling rates has inevitably resulted and the rate for Bank wire after having been at 1s. 4 1-32d. throughout the week is to-day only quoted at 1-4 although there are sellers at this for a couple of months or so forward, and there is little enquiry. Piece goods houses are, as a matter of fact not likely to be buyers for 2 or 3 months to any considerable extent as any fresh business put through is mainly for the second half of the year and so the banks will have to rely on Council Drafts and imports of gold as their chief means of obtaining returns. As a matter of facts rates for sterling bills have, owing to small supplies of private paper, given way a full 1-16 and there are buyers to-day of six month's sight bills on London at 1s, 4 15-32d. and of 3 month sight bills at 1s. 4 5-16d. but the fall has not brought out much paper, simply because there is little or nothing to come.

THE COTTON INDUSTRY.

The volume of business in the limited kindom during the past year has been much smaller than that of the record year 1899, but notwithstanding the fact that exceptional difficultes have been experienced by producers results have in the main been fairly satisfactory. Profitable margins were frequently obtainable during the early months of the year, and if producers had covered contracts for yarn and cloth at the time of selling, results might have been considerably better. Although it was evident that the stock of raw cotton in Liverpool would probably be reduced to dangerously small dimensions before the close of the season, users in many instances appear to have acted with almost reckless indifference, and in consequence of neglecting to provide for their requirements found themselves compelled to pay extremely high prices or run short time until supplies increased. The large business done in 1899 had unquestionably added to the stocks of cotton piece-goods in the hands of distributors throughout the markets of the world, and merchants therefore were frequently independent. Moreover the state of business in India, owing to the Famine and Plague, discouraged speculative buying, and where the disturbances in China caused a further dislocation a position of considerable difficulty resulted. Economic conditions in many of the South and Central American Markets and also in Turkey influenced merchants to keep their purchases in small compass. The diminished demand from many of the leading overseas markets for piece-goods and yarns has, in view of the relative contraction in the supply of American raw cotton, perhaps been a fortunate circumstance.

In examining the situation it appears that a pause has undoubtedly occurred in the expansion of trade which has been a noteworthy feature during the two preceding years. The outlook for the future, though variously regarded, is apparently fairly healthy, but it seems certain that a basis of 5 1-2d. for middling American is an impediment to active buying, as compared with 4 1-2d., which was the price about this time last year. Many careful observers are of opinion that the volume of business at present prices will not be sufficiently large to enable producers to keep machinery fully and profitably employed. Cheap money in India has favoured trade there, and it cannot be said that the exchange fluctuations from that market or the Eastern outlets have caused inconvenience. The in creased prices of coals and mill stores have been a tax on the margins of producers and the advance in wages of 5 per cent to spinners and 10 per cent cardroom and datal hands has added to the cost of production. The formatoin of combines has made further progress that of the Bleacher's Association being the principal event of this kind in the year. These experiments are being carefully watched as already many people are doubtful whether the application of the system is beneficial to the country as a whole.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN T. A. SAVAGE, COMMANDING B V R.

Bombay, 31st January.

1 The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to F Company :—No. 499 Vol J H Grubert.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 31st January.

1. Parades for the week are as follows :—

No. 1 Company.

To-day—10 inch R M L Gun Drill and Squad Drill at the Town Hall Compound at 8-45 p.m.
To-morrow—Gun Laying at the Town Hall Compound at 6-45a.m.

No. 2 Company.

To-day—10 inch R M L Gun Drill and Squad Drill at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters at 8-45 p.m.
To-morrow—Range Finding at the Bhandarwada Reservoir Mazagon at 6-45 a.m.

2. The Proficiency Class will meet at the Corps Club at 6-45 p.m. on Friday the 1st instant. All members who are desirous of passing the examination this year are requested to attend.

3. There will be no parade on Saturday 2nd proximo.

By Order,
G. STODDARD, Capt. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.



WITH WHAT SHOULD TEETH BE CLEANED ?

By the use of the tooth-brush and rinsing the mouth with an antiseptic fluid which thoroughly counteracts the effect of fermentation, acid, and decay. For only a "*Mouthbath*" can guarantee that the antiseptic effect in the whole mouth, in the hollow teeth, in the crevices of the teeth, and in the mucuous membrane, is really thorough and complete. But hitherto a fluid of this kind did not exist. Tests have proved that the so-called antiseptic dentifrices are either too strong and therefore poisonous and injurious to the teeth, or too weak and therefore do not deserve the name of antiseptics.

ODOL

is the first and only compound which thoroughly and with certainty counteracts the abovementioned causes of the decay of the teeth. The effect of Odol which has been undeniably proved, is principally due to its peculiar property, which, contrary to all other mouth washes, is not effective for the moment only, but, as it is absorbed by the gums and mucuous membranes, its disinfecting power continue for hours after use, as these organs are throughly impregnated by it. Odol is therefore constant and lasting in its effect.

WHOLESALE :—BERTIE-SMITH & Co., Ltd., 23 to 3, Apollo Street, Bombay, Sole Consignees for British-India

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 35m. Sun sets, 5h. 53m. High water, 8-34m., 9-57a. Low water, 3-14m., 2-40a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation, 3 p.m.
Public Meeting of Mahomedans, Muzafrabad, 3-30 p.m.
Chamber of Commerce Ballot for Election of two Municipal Councillors, 10 a.m., to 4 p.m.
Warren's Circus, Hornby Road.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Japan per extra s.s. Mazagon will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 a.m., on Saturday, the 2nd proximo.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE WHITWORTH.)

MURDER BY A BARBER.

IMPERATRIX vs. DHANJEEWALAD UKHARDU.

THE prisoner appealed from a decision of Mr. Dayaram Gidumull, Sessions Judge of Khandesh, who, in December last convicted him of murder and sentenced him to transportation for life.

The accused, a barber, was charged with the murder of a Kunbi boy named Tukya, aged about seven. There was a tranverse gash, of the depth of an inch, on the boy's throat, which had been inflicted with a sharp instrument, and the medical evidence left no doubt that the offence of murder had been committed. Tukya had silver anklets on, which weighed about seven tolas. The accused is a boy of sixteen, and has a younger brother Rowji, who is about fourteen years old. On the morning of the 7th October last, whilst the eldest brother Sonia, with Rowji was at the village chowdi, the accused played with the deceased who lived in a house near the accused's, and promised to make him a sling. The accused had a string with him and asked the deceased to bring him a stitching needle from his house. The boy accordingly went towards accused's house, and accused followed him. Rowji came from the chowdi, and the two brothers left with the deceased ; and the latter was not seen alive thereafter. Shortly after the departure of the three boys, the accused and his brother came back with washed dhotars. Their sister saw with them a pair of wristlets, which they cleaned and buried under a box. The eldest brother, Sounia, came home about noon, and all the three, after taking their mid-day meal, left for Edalabad, six miles off, where a market is held every Sunday. Information was given to the police about the deceased, who was missing, and a search was made about the village and also on the hills where the village cattle were usually taken to graze. Eventually the deceased's corpse was found in a lime kiln. The kiln was in an isolated place on very low ground as the outskirts of the village with long grass at its sides. It had not been used for years, and its appearance was like that of an underground empty granery. The grass round it appeared to have been disturbed, and there were marks of a struggle near the edge. Deceased's cap was lying by the edge ; and two pieces of a string, which had apparently been used to pull off the wristlets, were lying near the body. On the police making enquiries, they arrested the accused and his two brothers. A goldsmith admitted that they had come to his house, and sold him a pair of wristlets for Rs. 4-3-0. The wristlets were identified as those worn by the diceased. The Court, concurring with the assessors, found the accused Dhanjee guilty of murder, and bearing the recommendation of the assessors in mind, and considering the age of accused, sentenced him to transportation for life.

Their lordships saw no reason to interfere and dismissed the appeal.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE. JOSEPH AND JOHN HOPPER.

Mr. Kothare, for the insolvents, was granted leave to serve notices.

RE. HOMEE N. A. WADIA.

Mr. Davar, for the insolvent, said his client had been ordered to file a new schedule. The opposing creditors had since received certain information and were examining the books. It had been agreed that the matter should stand over for a fortnight, as the creditors had said that if they were satisfied as to the insolvents *bona fides* they would not press the opposition. Mr. Manker, and Mr. Bathurjee, having consented, Mr. Davar's application was granted.

RE. HAJI ESSAK MAHOMED.

Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, for an opposing creditor, applied for further postponement of the matter, as the Official Assignee had seized certain books, and a godown containing goods, and it was necessary that the books should be investigated. Mr. Davar, in opposing on behalf of the insolvent, said the books were only rough copies of originals that had been deposited in court. He submitted the hearing should be proceeded with. Mr. Justice Russell considered the insolvent had only himself to thank for not having deposited all his books. He granted a week's adjournment, which he said would be the last.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL NURSING FUND.

THE Honorary Secretary of St. George's Hospital Nursing Fund acknowledges with thanks the following donations and solicits further contributions. Fund for Furnishing Additional Quarters for the "Private Nursing" Staff.

	Rs.
Messrs Wilkinson Heywood and Clark	150
Mr R G Currie	100
Mr R Scarpa	50
Mr H E E Procter	50
Mr F Yorke Smith	20
Mr F A Reddie	20
Mr P W C	10
Proceeds of Concert St. George's Hospital	389
Total Rs.	789

Out of which Rs. 495 has been spent to provide crockery, cutlery, bamboo chicks, glass ware, house linen, but more money is required to furnish the sitting-rooms, and to provide iron beds for the nurses—and it is estimated at least another Rs. 2,009 will be wanted.

The Hon. Sec. also acknowledges with thanks the following gifts :—A garden seat from Mr. Kawasjee Dadabhai Dubash ; 3. fancy flower pots from Messrs. Shroff Brothers.

The following donations and subscriptions to the Nursing Fund have been received or promised, and the Hon. Sec. would be very grateful if other donors and subscribers would send their contributions to him, care of Messrs Killick Nixon & Co., Apollo Street, as he is unable to call personally and collect money that is urgently wanted to meet current expenses now considerably increased by the larger staff of nurses employed in the Wards.

DONATIONS.	Rs.
Messrs William Watson and Co	100
Messrs King King and Co	100
Messrs Gaddum and Co	100
Messrs Volkart Brothers	100
The "Times of India"	100
Messrs Leopold Cassella and Co	75
The Austrian Lloyds S N Co	50
Messrs A Elascheck and Co	50
Mr M Ostermayer	50
Messrs Lyon and Co	50
Messrs Claridge and Co	50
Mr E B Raikes	50
Messrs The Comtoir D'Escompte de Paris	50
Mr R R Owen	50
Mr C W Chitty	50
Sir Lawrence Jenkins	50
Total Rs.	1,075

SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.
The Anchor Line	250
Clan Line	250
Wilson Line	250
Messrs Edward Bates and Sons	100
Hall Line	160
Messrs W & A Graham and Co	100
Hansa Line	100
Messrs Turner Morrison and Co	100
Chartered Bank	100
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	100
Messrs Grindlay Groom and Co	100
Messrs Thos Cook and Sons	100
Messrs Wallace and Co	100
Messrs Ewart Latham and Co	100
Messrs Killick Nixon and Co	100
Messrs Ralli Brothers	100
Atlas Assurance Co	100
Mr H C Wright	50
Messrs Geo. Service and Co	50
Mr E B Raikes	50
The Honorable Mr Justice Whitworth	50
Mr M F Reid	50
Messrs Brooks and Co	50
Messrs Asquith and Lord	50
Messrs Evans Fraser and Co	50
Messrs Fleming Shaw and Co	50
Total Rs.	2,650

	Rs.	a.	p.
Additional "Hospital Sunday" Collections			
St. Nicholas Seamen's Church	5	0	0
Holy Trinity Church	12	10	4
St. George's Church, Ahmedabad	52	10	0
Christ Church, Baroda	36	0	0
Total Rs.	106	4	4

THE College of Engineering, Madras, has begun to issue a series of Professional Papers. The first of the series is by Professor Chatterton, and deals with "Experiments on the Strength of Building Materials used in Southern India," giving the results of three year's work with the 100-ton testing machine erected in the College Laboratory in 1896. The publication will be of much use and interest to Engineers and builders.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JAN. 30.

Wednesday :—Pressure has given way over the whole country, briskly to rapidly in the Central districts of Assam and Uupper Burma and briskly elsewhere. Depression in Lower Sind and the South West Rajputana yesterday has advanced into the northern districts of Central Provinces. It has given no rain and is of no importance. The temperature is in general excess except in parts of North East India and Burma. It is in considerable to large excess in Baluchistan, South Punjab Sind, Rajputana, Gujerat Deccan, Berar and West of Central Provinces. The barometer is falling and skies are overcast in the Persian Gulf, but no rain is reported. Cloud has increased in Sind and Gujerat

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY THE 30TH OF JANUARY.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutt standard, reduced to the same temperature Mo and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity, at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	30·016	Calm	1	69·2	49·0	91	...	2·48	+0·98
Sirsa	30·021	NE	1	73·2	45·1	69	...	0·79	−0·56
Delhi	30·011	Calm	1	70·2	50·6	73	..	2·43	+0·88
Agra	29·981	SW	3	76·0	53·9	69	...	2·47	+1·70
Cawnpore	30·013	Calm	0	74·2	46·5	86	...	2·37	+1·23
Allahabad	29·994	Calm	2	74·2	49·4	91	...	4·48	+3·14
Jhansi	30·017	Calm	4	80·1	55·2	67	...	3·51	+2·67
Jacobabad	29·981	Calm	1	75·4	50·0	72	..	1·77	+1·27
Karachi	29·982	ESE	6	81·4	61·2	77	...	0·89	−0·03
Jeypore	29·986	ENE	4	79·2	58·5	52	...	2·01	+1·07
Ajmere	30·010	Calm	2	78·9	50·3	82	...	2·55	+1·70
Deesa	29·960	ENE	5	88·1	55·0	6[illegible]	...	0·12	−0·2[illegible]
Ahmedabad.	29·948	N	1	91·2	51·7	50	..	0·04	−0·52
Bhuj	29·976	N	5	86·3	61·4	91	..	0·04	−0·16
Jamnagar	29·968	SW	7	85·0	60·2	89	...	0·00	−0·97
Dwarka	29·923	NNW	11	76·9	66·2	90	...	0·07	...
Rajkot	29·959	N	5	85·9	52·0	56	...	0·00	−0·43
Bhownagar Para	29·937	W	3	90·6	59·7	52	...	0·00	−0·69
Veraval	29·9[illegible]	N	6	82·5	61·8	80	...	0·01	−0·95
Neemuch	30·008	NE	4	84·0	52·1	57	..	0·77	+0·02
Indore	29·974	Calm	1	84·8	49·1	63	..	0·76	−0·08
Saugor	?	SE	8	78·9	60·1	44	...	3·77	+1·86
Jubulpore	29·991	SE	1	77·9	50·4	76	...	3·20	+1·56
Hoshangabad	30·011	NE	6	78·7	55·3	59	...	2·70	+1·21
Khandwa	29·970	Calm	2	90·2	55·1	48	...	1·48	×0·30
Raipur	30·000	N	4	82·3	57·8	43	..	0·69	−0·37
Nagpur	29·97	Calm	3	86·6	62·1	12	..	0·97	−1·12
Amraoti	29·957	ENE	4	87·1	63·8	51	...	2·73	×0·99
Akola	29·970	Calm	2	90·0	55·5	64	...	1·36	−0·78
Surat	29·932	N	3	91·2	59·0	61	...	0·38	×0·14
Malegaon	29·972	WNW	3	92·9	55·5	35	..	0·74	−0·43
Bombay	29·905	ENE	10	81·4	63·0	81	...	0·74	−0·14
Poona	29·981	NNW	6	94·0	51·9	49	...	0·22	−1·31
Ahmednagar	29·988	NE	5	90·5	53·5	43	..	1·41	×0·21
Aurangabad	29·990	E	8	90·3	57·7	42	...	1·32	...
Sholapur	29·936	SW	6	93·7	65·6	41	...	0·67	−1·19
Ratnagiri	29·895	Calm	4	85·4	69·9	81	...	0·01	−0·79
Belgaum	29·883	Calm	6	88·3	63·9	73	...	0·02	−2·27
Goa	29·891	Calm	5	86·0	74·9	93	...	0·01	−1·19
Karwar	29·910	ESE	3	86·2	72·6	88	...	0·00	−2·82
Mangalore	29·901	ESE	3	86·8	74·4	83	...	1·26	−2·40
Calicut	29·910	N	8	88·2	72·0	83	...	3·91	−2·51
Cochin	29·907	NNE	3	91·5	73·2	82	...	5·34	−3·82
Bangalore	29·973	ENE	11	86·3	59·9	55	...	0·85	−3·47
Secunderabad	29·955	NE	3	91·1	66·6	79	...	0·96	−1·16
Masulipatam	29·951	Calm	4	86·0	68·1	88	...	0·63	−7·61
Bellary	29·925	SE	4	94·5	6[illegible]·2	43	...	0·03	−2·57
Cuddapah	29·931	ENE	L	93·2	63·5	54	...	1·69	−4·19
Madras	29·926	N	4	87·0	66·5	79	...	6·27	−13·10
Coimbatore	29·966	ENE	3	90·4	62·6	90	...	3·39	−1·73
Trichinopoly	29·941	Calm	3	92·0	69·4	79	...	7·90	−0·28
Negapatam	29·913	NW	12	84·2	70·9	89	...	34·68	+1·66
Colombo	29·883	NE	11	90·5	73·5	80	...	24·91	+2·18
Aden	29·959	ENE	1	79·8	69·4	92	...	0·32	−0·16

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes show a general brisk to rapid fall in almost all districts. The distribution is somewhat irregular and the baric gradients are slight.

Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at several of the reporting stations and the force has been moderate to light.

The temperature both maximum and minimum is above the mean of the season over nearly the whole country, the excess in the night temperature being 5° to 12° in Lower Sind, Berar, the Bombay Presidency and at Neemuch, Jeypore, Saugor, Jhansi and Khandwa. The highest temperature in the shade was 94° at Surat and Bellary and the lowest 46° at Cawnpore and Sirsa.

Humidity changes are unimportant except at Bhuj, Veraval, Dwarka and Jamnagar, and the skies are partially cloudy to overcast in Sind, Gujarat and at Nagar, Bombay, Coimbatore and Negapatam.

No rain fell at any of the reporting stations.

A small area of abnormally low pressure lies over Western Rajputana, Cutch, Gujarat, Kathiawar, Central India, and the greater part of the Bombay Presidency, where the weather will remain more or less cloudy. Weather appears to be unsettled in Sind and the Persian Gulf, and there are slight probabilities of rain in Cutch and Kathiawar.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 29th January, 1901.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. .... inches 29·929
Temperature of the Air .... degrees 75·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer .... 69·7
Dew Point .... 66·9
Relative humidity of Air .... 0·749
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded 10) .... 0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day .... degrees 81·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.) .... 68·8
General Directions of wind* ......ESE, E, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* .... miles 201

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT—January 29.

10 p.m. .... 71·3

WEDNESDAY—January 30.

1 a.m. .... 70·2
10 a.m. .... 75·2
2 p.m. .... 79·6
4 p.m. .... 78·8

A QUETTA correspondent writes:— I hear that several caravans, on the way from Persia to India, are "held up" at Nushki, not as might be supposed by highwaymen, but by the awful condition of the highway, due to our late heavy rain. This lately opened trade route to Seistan, will, of course, be successful. Statistics tell us it has already proved so to a large extent, but to secure for it a full success, a bonded warehouse in Quetta is almost a "sine qua non"—more especially is one required in the interests of the ex India trade, and until such a warehouse is provided, the development of the route will not be nearly so rapid as it otherwise would. The dues, moreover, obtained from the users of the warehouse would give a handsome return on the capital laid out on it—provided it is not designed on too elaborate a scale.

MISS WADWORTH, the fifteen-year-old daughter of Mr. H. A. Wadworth, of Brenton Court, near Hereford, met with a fatal accident while returning with her mother from a run with the Ross Harriers. Her horse stumbled, and the unfortunate young lady was thrown on her head, fracturing her skull. Death was instantaneous.

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INDIAN INDUSTRY:
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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Caspian, 2,318 tons, Captain D Young, sailed yesterday for Chittagong with the same bottom cargo.

The B I S N Co's s s Itola, 3361 tons, Captain A Magenis, cleared yesterday for Rangoon &c, with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's s s Assyria, 270 tons, Captain J MacLean will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and 25 cabin and 80 deck passengers.

The s s Gulf of Trinidad, 1,604 tons, Captain R Duncanson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow, 18th December, via Liverpool, with a general cargo and 7 deck passengers.

The s s Westminster Bridge, 2,209 tons, Captain J E Pallister, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Newport, 29th Dec. with a cargo of coke and railway materials and Mrs Greenaway as a passenger.

The B I S N Co's s s Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain R J Rickford, which arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Karachi, 26th January, via Kathiawar coast ports, brought a general cargo and the following passengers:—Col Ravenshaw Captain and Mrs Smyth and child, Mr Pragjee and 261 deck.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The P and O Co's s s Bengal, 2,751 tons, Captain S Barcham, sailed yesterday for Shanghai via intermediate ports with his Majesty's China and Australian Mails a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Colombo—Mr B Mackay, Miss A Aitken, Mrs Duncan, and 2 children, Mrs Stokes Mr and Mrs R S Llewellin, Mrs J Bell and child, Mr F N Mackie, Mr J E Gliddon Mr W S Thornton:—For Hongkong Mr A Kin, and Mr A Kon.—For Shanghai.—Lieut Rundel, Mr R S Raphall, Mrs Rapaill, Mr D R Ayrton.—For Adelaide—Mr Rig Wright, and Mrs Wright.—For Sydney—Mr Hume Robertson, and Mr S Driwett.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JANUARY 30.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Highflyer		Brock			Flagship
Tenasserim		Greet			Receiving Hulk
Magdala		Greet			Turret-ship
Abyssinia		Greet	Wet Basin		Turret-ship
Plassy					Torpedo Catcher
Assaye		Coates			Torpedo Catcher
H M S Cossack		Cartwrigh			Cruiser
Do Racoon		Grant	Wet Basin		do
Hardinge		Ody	Dry Dock		R I Marine
Culna	1464	Hill			M M & Co
Barawa	234	Jaffer			M M & Co
Ballaarat	2869	Field			P & O Co
Valetta	2973	Tillard			P & O Co
Okara	3439	Shildrick			M M & Co
Booldana	2860	McChellord			M M & Co
Valentia	2111	Miller			A Montebeof
Ceylon		Hughes			I L Service Steamer
Clyde	2198	Valentini			P and O Co
Dilwara		Mann			Transport
Maria	634	Kemball			Yacht
Howick Hall	2378	Scott			W & A G & Co
Urlana	3353	Allen			M M & Co
Merkara	1919	Sharp			M M & Co
Nadir	2041	Morgan			T Morrison & Co
Assyria	969	MacLean			M M & Co
King Arthur	1047	Hannah			B & P S N Co
Simla	1037	Bamber			M M & Co
Comeric	2591	Kennedy			M M & Co
Hormed	850	Olsen			Bombay Co
Willeyke	1607	Gribble			Captain
Chanda	1304	Patterson			M M & Co
Assaye		Browne			Transport
Zamania	2812	Lee			M M & Co
Itola	3361	Magenis			M M & Co
Westminster Bridge	2209	Pallister			W & A G & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS—JANUARY 30.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.*	Agent
A	Gulf of Trinidad	1634	Duncanson			F M & Co
B	Lochiel	1411	Alexander	Liverpool	2-2	F M & Co
F	Barenfels	3631	Dietrichson	Calcutta	2-2	Glade & Co
K	Caspian	2313	Young	Calcutta	30-1	W & A G & Co
M	C Macfadyen	1755	Salburg	Madras	31-1	F Muir & Co
N	Oriental	3085	Jepson	Calcutta	8-2	P & O Co
Q	Naukin	3900	Benton	China	9-2	P & O Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
Satrunji	547	Ahamed	G Port	31-1	Sheprd & Co
Pohani	555	Fakeer	M Gos	31-1	Do

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
30	Gulf of Trinidad s	Duncanson	Glasgow, Dec 18
	Westminster Bridge s	Pallister	Newport, Dec 29

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	Caspian s	Young	Chittagong
	Bengal s	Barcham	Shanghai

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Assyria, MacLean, for Persian Gulf.
" Itola, Magenis, for Rangoon, &c.

The steamer Doghestan, entered for loading yesterday for Antwerp.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 30.

FROM GLASGOW.

Imperialist s—30 cases whisky, Jamshedjee Brothers and Co; Nubia s—10 cases whisky H. J. Rustomjee and Co; City of Edinburgh s—10 cases whisky H J Rustomjee and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Hispania s—25 cases whisky H S Smith and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Egypt s—12 cases photo materials S Mahadeo and Son.
Arabia s—8 cases stationery 10 cases paper Abdoolally 1 case musical instruments Soundy and Co. 57 cases provisions &c. F Rustomjee and Co; 29 packages provision, B Nuzerali; 32 packages provisions W B Green and Co.

FROM CHARANTE.

Arabia s—5 cases brandy H J Rustomjee and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Rheinfels s—1 puncheon rum, H J Rustomjee and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Eden Hall s—30 cases brandy, H J Rustomjee and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 30.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Lochiel s—300 bales cotton Finlay Muir and Co; 7 bales cotton, Glazebrook Tejpal and Co; 114 bales hemp, P Bhimjee; 23 bales wool, and 13 bales goat hair Jina Vally 11 bales wool, J Khitsy and Co; 43 bales wool, N Nanji 100 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 400 cwt niger seed, Baner and Krause; 875 cwts wheat, Hari Kanjee.

FOR LONDON.

[N]unda s—1,605 cwt castorseed, Nansi Khairaz and Co; 28 cwt rubber pieces, M Mooljee and Co; 45 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co; 18 bales hides, C Joosub; 15 bales skins cut pieces, H O. H Hassam 280 bales hemp E Oomersey.
Clan Murray s—320 bales cotton Glazebrook Tejpal and Co; 100 bales hemp, Suval and Chiaci; 50 cwt gum, B Nazir and Co; 110 bales cotton, Ritchie Stuart and Co; 110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 100 bales cotton, Jamsetji Cowasjee.

FOR HAVRE.

Clan Murray s—100 cwt gum J Ruttonsey; 225 cwt Mustardseed, S Ramdas and Co; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Flinshire s—600 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—1 bale cotton Glade and Co; 110 bales cotton A Glascheck and Co; 220 bales cotton The Bombay Co; 39 bales cotton Volkart Brothers; 1 bale carpets M Ostermayer and Co; 3 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Imperator s—400 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Naukin s—282 bales twist Talati and Co; 100 bales twist N B Mody and Co; 100 bales twist, E Noordin and Co.
Bengal s—18 chests opium M H E Ellias; 4 chests opium, H A Esmail and Co.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 12th January 1901, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	90,000	2,05,000	4,000	2,99,000
Or per mile of Railway	195	445	9	649
For previous period	72,000	1,60,000	4,000	2,36,000
Total for 2 weeks	1,62,000	3,65,000	8,000	5,35,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,00,054	2,78,881	1,975	3,80,910
Per mile of Ry. do.	217	605	4	826
Total to corresponding date do.	1,85,815	5,17,922	3,668	7,07,405

Decrease for the week ... Rs. 81,910
Do. to date ... " 1,72,405

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 12th January 1901, on 17·28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	300	200	...	500
Or per mile of Railway	17	12	...	29
For previous period	300	140	...	440
Total for 2 weeks	600	340	...	940
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	389	546	1	936
Per mile of Ry. do.	22	32	...	54
Total to corresponding date do.	722	1,015	1	1,738

Decrease for the week ... Rs. 436
Do. to date ... " 798

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

AUSTRALIA.

DEATH.

HOULSTON—December 27, drowned at Sydney, N S W, Thomas Preston Houlston, dearly loved second son of Charles John and Annie Houlston, of Bangalore, aged 21 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

KENNION—January 16, at Srinagar, Kashmir, the wife of Captain R L Kennion, Indian Political Department, of a daughter.
MORIN—January 25, at Madanapallee, Cuddapah District, the wife of A H Morin, P W D, of a son.

DEATHS.

BAYLEY—January 25, Melvill Gordon, youngest son of Sir Steuart and Lady Bayley, in his nineteenth year.
COSTLEY—January 13, at Cawnpore, Elizabeth Costley, widow of the late William Colebrooke Costley, Magistrate and Collector, Bengal.
SHAVE—January 16, at Labac Tea Estate, Cachar, Lionel Diamond, the dearly loved son of W T Shave, through an accident at polo.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1901.

CHINA AND RECONSTRUCTION.

SIR ROBERT HART, the Director of Chinese Imperial Customs, has under this heading, contributed another paper to the "Fortnightly." Is China to be partitioned, or is a new dynasty to be placed on the throne, or are the Manchus to continue in power? Has anybody a policy, or are all still waiting events? These are questions which Sir Robert asks. The paper was written, it appears, in December, but was received so late in the month that it could not be used until the current issue of the magazine. But although belated in that respect, it makes its appearance in plenty of time in every other. For no one yet has propounded a policy, but himself, and events which are awaited seem as far off, occurring as ever they were. It is not time wasted therefore to study the views of Sir Robert, for he is more closely than any other European acquainted with Chinese life, character and aspirations. Many suggestions have been made as to what should be done and what not done, though none of those suggestions has amounted to a comprehensive scheme for regulating the future of the Celestial Empire. Of partition, the overthrow of the present dynasty and so forth Sir Robert Hart will have none. The only practical solution in the interest of law and order towards a speedy restoration of the tranquility that makes life and commercial relations safe and profitable, is first of all to leave the present dynasty where it is, and as it is, and let the people of China deal with it themselves when they feel its mandate has expired, and in the second place to impose on it as the conditions of peace, only such stipulations as are at once practical and practicable as well as just and justifiable. This is at all events a simple way out of the difficulty as it at present exists. But it does not seem too full of promise as regards the safety of future travellers and future missionaries, or calculated to be of lasting benefit either to European trade or the rising Chinese generation. In the first place there seems every probability of the ornaments of the present dynasty remaining out of reach. And it is not beyond credence that there should be a somewhat wide difference of opinion as to what stipulations would at the same time be practical and practicable, just and justifiable. If the Emperor could be induced to return to Peking, or the Empress Dowager persuaded to permit him, it might be possible to make progress and effect a reconstruction "which would not be so much a re-establishment of the old order of things, as such a happy rearrangement as should dove-tail what is good and allowable in the old system with whatever else must be accepted as necessary and not rejected because new."

All this is very much in the air which is a pity. People will grow hysterical over China shortly when South Africa shall have become less interesting, and it might have obviated an epidemic of pro-Chinese agitation had Sir Robert Hart gone somewhat further than he does. It is admitted that if a new dynasty be set up, it would have to be upheld by foreign bayonets, and any scheme which would involve such an obligation as that must be dismissed without hesitation. The Manchu dynasty has been part and parcel of the nation for three hundred years, and Sir Robert re-asserts that the emperor was not hated by his people, who would welcome him back to Peking and to power. But the whole of a partitioned China would make common cause against foreign rulers, and if anarchy were not its condition for years or from year to year, quiet, or the appearance of quiet, would be nothing more than a preparation for the inevitable spring with which, sooner or later, sudden revolt would everywhere show the existence and strength of national feeling. But might not the same objection be taken to the proposal to let the people of China deal with the present dynasty themselves when they feel its mandate has expired? And is not the suggestion to leave the present dynasty as it is somewhat sweeping? Are we to leave the Empress-Dowager in the position of being able to assume or relinquish power and authority at will, to depose or reinstate Kwang Hsu whenever it pleases her, or to appoint whomsoever she will to be heir-apparent or even emperor? In this matter surely Sir Robert would dove-tail something good and new into the existing system, allowing the continued recognition of the Manchu dynasty and support of the Emperor Kwang-Hsu to be desirable. We see, however, that he is not so entirely wedded to the scheme of non-interference with the dynasty that he would not to some extent limit responsibility. He suggests that Prince Ching be invested with a certain amount of vice-imperial authority so as to provide a rallying point, not for opposition to foreigners, but for the common efforts of those who desire to re-establish order and win back prosperity in the capital and its vicinity.

As to what is just and justifiable in the way of punishment Sir Robert has no very pronounced views. He approves the execution of Yu Hsien who opened his yamen to the hunted missionaries and then had them massacred in cold blood. But he would have the list of those chosen for capital punishment most carefully revised, lest murdered men stand forth in future history as martyrs. This is desirable, lest their fate prove but an incentive to future outrages. But reparation for the past, both punitive and monetary, are virtually agreed upon, only some revision in the former may yet be made. In fact of the declaration that no territorial acquisition is to be enforced it is almost a matter for regret that more severely active punitive measures were not adopted, for the monetary exactions will press most intensely on the poor who appear to exist in China, chiefly that they may be "squeezed" by the mandarins. Strict stipulations as to the future are strongly advocated by Sir Robert who indicates tariff revision as worthy of attention. The Tientsin treaties and all succeeding ones negotiated on the same lines may, he thinks, be declared to have been annulled. If so, he would take care that past mistakes should be rectified and future expansion more surely provided for; the possibility of crippling trade by too heavy burdens be avoided and due attention be paid to inland trade. On the subject of missions and missionaries, Sir Robert's remarks are non-committal. Elsewhere the denationalisation of the missionary has been strongly and not unreasonably advocated. But he does not join in the discussion of the point. He thinks, however, that it might be well to make such arrangements as shall safeguard the future from the misfortunes and complaints of the past, clearly defining the status of both missionary and convert, the missionary to confine himself to a missionary's work and avoid everything that savours of interference in litigation and intervention of any kind where Chinese official action is involved. If missionaries would but seek to act upon the principle of these words, the difficulties of European relations would be simplified to the saving of both blood and treasure.

MEMORIALS TO THE EMPRESS VICTORIA.

THE years 1887 and 1897 saw the creation of numerous memorials intended to witness to the record reign of the late Queen-Empress. It was fitting that the Jubilee and the celebration which followed ten years later should have been marked by permanent memorials of that wonderful length of reign and the glories associated with it. But it is much more fitting that the memory of the noble life which has ended should be preserved and cherished in the minds of the people. There will be numerous suggestions as to the form which public memorials of Victoria the Good should take, but those will be most appropriate which reflect the wide and touching sympathy of the late Queen's nature. The relief of suffering and distress presents a large field of benevolent work after the Queen's own heart and public appreciation of her rule could express itself in no more suitable way. In India there is wide scope in this direction. Her late Majesty was especially interested in the fund instituted by the Countess of Dufferin to bring medical aid to native women. Her Majesty's solicitude for the sufferings of Indian women had much to do with the inception of the fund which has been the means of such beneficent work among the women of India. There could be no more admirable way of showing honour to the memory of the late Queen than by placing this fund in a better position than it is. So far as concerns Bombay there is a special reason why attention should be directed to this matter. Lady Northcote recently issued an appeal for funds to place the Bombay Branch of the Association on a sound basis, and there is now an excellent opportunity of effecting that desirable result while paying a tribute to the illustrious dead which would have been especially gratifying to the sympathetic Queen-Empress. There may be other memorials in Bombay, but the Dufferin Fund should not be neglected. A suggestion has been made that the public should subscribe to build a new set of wards for women at St. George's Hospital. Entirely new accommodation for the treatment of women at the hospital is sorely needed. The women's wards are the old buildings of the converted barracks in which the men were housed before the present fine hospital, in which they are now treated, was erected. The place is in every way unsuitable and is unequivocally condemned by doctors, nurses and patients. In fact, the latter have frequently not a fair chance of speedy recovery, owing to the ward fever which attacks them when they should be convalescent. The necessity for a new building is undoubted, but it is the duty of Government to provide for its erection. Government recognise the need, and it has been for some time the intention to build on land which is available in the hospital compound. Want of funds has been the difficulty which has interfered with the execution of the much-needed work. On that account the suggestion has been made that the public should come forward with subscriptions. But we do not think that Government should be thus relieved of its responsibility in the matter. The best friends of St. George's Hospital have a not unreasonable fear that any appeal to the public to relieve Government of its duty in regard to the building might have a prejudicial effect on the Nursing Fund. At present Government contributes only one-fourth of the cost of the nursing establishment. The public have responded generously from time to time to special appeals, but after all, lack of funds still operates to keep the nursing staff below the requisite strength. An additional fact to be remembered is that every year the number of patients is growing and calling for increases in the staff. It is possible that owing to the special nature of the appeal to provide for a permanent memorial of the late Sovereign funds might be forthcoming without injury to the general finances of the Hospital. But as we have indicated, there are other directions in which subscriptions might be usefully applied while perpetuating the memory of her late Majesty. It would be an excellent thing if Government could this year see its way to carry out the hospital scheme and associate it with the name of the Queen-Empress. The public on their side could supplement it by, first of all, meeting the wishes of Lady Northcote in regard to the Dufferin Fund and afterwards for a special addition to the Nursing Fund of St. George's Hospital or a contribution to such other branch of the finances that the committee might consider desirable. There is, of course, nothing in this to preclude a generous donor coming to the assistance of Government in reference to the hospital, if the authorities thought such help acceptable.

INDIAN CHILDREN AND SPORT.

A PERUSAL of the report on physical education in Bombay Presidency will at once show that the rising generation of our Indian subjects are becoming more enthusiastically imbued with a desire to indulge and excel in the robust games of the playground. In large cities such as Bombay, Poona, and Karachi, where the British population is large, Indian lads play most English games, and are able to acquit themselves with credit in the gymnasium. The most popular game is cricket, and at many schools the boys willingly pay a small fee each month towards the expenses of their club. In several districts there are annual cricket tournaments and exhibitions of gymnastics between various schools, and the competitors show by their zeal the pride they take in the maintenance of the reputations of their respective schools. Notwithstanding that the past year was full of difficulties in regard to education, in very few districts was there any appreciable falling off in the training of the body in conjunction with the cultivation of the mind. In the mofussil schools there is a tendency to confine physical exercises to dumb-bell and bar drills, and Mr. Covernton, Central Division, in his remarks, expresses a desire to supplement these with wrestling, jumping, and running. It is his opinion that the open-air Greek rather than the stuffy tan-floor German system of athletic is the more suitable for boys bred in the Indian climate. In Gujarat an Athletic Association was established, the Hon. Mr. Lely, Commissioner, Northern Division, being president, and there is no doubt the annual competition will infuse interest and stimulate the energies of the students at Gujarati colleges. In the Southern Division a plan for forming a similar Association is under consideration, the object being to hold a competition yearly, open to all high schools in the Division. Its development, however, depends upon tranquillity and financial improvement. In many parts of Sind athletics have got a strong hold, and the institution of the Sind Schools Athletic Association, on the lines of a similar association in Bombay, has given a stimulus to physical exercise which was unknown before. The tournament at Hyderabad is the greatest day in the year, and another joyful day to schoolboys is that fixed for the Karachi Tournament. In the country, the report states, native games are gradually superseding gymnastics, and the old zeal is abating with the removal of the stimulus of prizes. A great deal depends upon the Inspecting officers, and if the Deputies and their assistants show earnestness and patience, Mr. Alumal thinks much can be done to revive systematic and general love for sports in the country as well as in towns.

Owing to deep court mourning it has been necessary to abandon all entertainments which were to have taken place at Government House.

IN consequence of the official notification which has been published regarding the duration of public mourning the concert in aid of the Bombay Scottish Orphanage has been postponed until further notice.

THE Infantry Polo Tournament has to be added to the list of engagements postponed: likewise the Native Cavalry Tent-pegging Tournament.

SIR JAMES WESTLAND, K.C.S.I., will be the guest of the Aberdeen University Edinburgh Association at their annual dinner on the 1st of February.

THE actual number of persons now on relief in India is 218,000 against 234,000 last week. This is mainly owing to a decline in the Bombay Presidency.

IT is understood that Mr. E. M. Showers will presently succeed Mr. James as Commissioner of Police in Calcutta, when the latter vacates his appointment.

AN extensive field firing scheme was carried out by the troops at Barkatcha on Monday in the presence of the Commander-in-Chief. The operations lasted the greater part of the day.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR W. G. NICHOLSON Adjutant-General, will not, we understand, return to India. Major-General Sir W. E. Elles will continue to officiate until a permanent appointment is made.

THREE plague cases were reported in Calcutta on Friday and one death from the same cause. The total mortality was 80. The total mortality in Calcutta on Saturday was 86. There were 11 cases of plague and 11 deaths from the same cause.

THE work of the Select Committees on the Assam Labour and the Emigration Bills has been so heavy that their reports will not be ready for presentation at this week's meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council. They will be presented at the latest on 15th February.

THE "London Gazette" to hand this week notifies the appointment to a Commission in the Indian Staff Corps of Mr. V. P. Barrow Williams, gentleman cadet of the Royal Military College. This is the third of Mr. H. W. Williams's sons to bear arms for his country.

IT has been decided that the Moveable Column will remain in the Swat Valley probably until the arrival of the next Chitral reliefs in the autumn. This is a sensible arrangement, as the accommodation for an increased garrison at Nowshera cannot be provided for some months to come and Nowshera is a point whence reinforcements have to be sent to the Malakand in case of tribal disturbances.

AT their meeting held yesterday, the Municipal Standing Committee resolved to recommend the Corporation to sanction a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,600 for the cost of the telegram sent to the King Emperor and the Royal Family, expressing their sorrow on the occasion of the death of the Queen Empress, and also for the cost of preparing an address to His Majesty, expressive of respectful condolence and of deep-felt loyalty to His Majesty's throne and person.

WITH reference to the article in the "Bombay Gazette" of yesterday headed "Red Tape and Famine Relief" it is officially pointed out that under Section 6 of the Famine Relief Code, the opening of works is sanctioned by the Commissioner, except in cases of great emergency, when the Collector has authority to act, and that under Section 120 the Commissioner sanctions the establishment of poorhouses. The sanction of Government to open either works or poorhouses has never been necessary and has never been applied for. The inquiry referred to in the proceedings of the Commission related to the adoption of special measures which had been suggested by Government at the end of August 1899. The people who died from starvation were however mainly if not entirely Bhils belonging to foreign territory whom no measures taken in British territory could have saved. It would have been as well if this had been brought out before the Commission.

MR. THEODORE MORISON, of Aligarh, sends an interesting contribution to the "Spectator" concerning the place and prospects of Muhammedans in the British Empire. The Indian Muslims, as he points out, have hitherto been of slight account in Islam, but he believes that, educated and imbued with British ideas, they will become an important political force, greatly strengthening the prestige of Britain in the Muslim world. Mr. Morison urges that the creation of a great central Muhammadan University in India where students would come from all Muhammadan countries, would have a momentous political effect. 'The guiding ideas of Islam would be formed in the temperate atmosphere of a British province and beneath the shadow of British law. The leaders of Muhammadan thought would be men saturated with English ideas, whose best inspiration would be derived from English books and from daily intercourse with Englishmen. A very striking prospect, but we hope Mr. Morison does not expect the Government of India to establish such a university. They could not entertain the proposal without being prepared to meet a demand for Hindu, Sikh, Parsi, and Christian Universities. Perhaps it would have been better if the educational system of the country had been originally set upon that basis. But as it was not so started, but is a strictly non-religious system, it must remain so. Mr. Morison's Central University, if Indian, must be established by voluntary funds. In Egypt such an institution under Government auspices might be possible, but it would not be of much use to Indian Muslims.

REVIEWS.

IN AN ENGLISHWOMAN'S LOVE LETTERS (John Murray, Albemarle Street) we have a unique collection, tender and devoted, short and long, grave and gay, idolatrously loving, and the last, when hope had died out in the true heart, too bitterly sad. Even in the defection of the "Beloved," this faithful woman could see no wrong. Her unfailing devotion to her ideal lover—he can only have been ideal—is touching. If the letters are genuine, and the only thing against such a hypothesis is that any one concerned in such a pitiful romance could give them to the cold world to read and dissect and quote as we are doing now—they reveal a depth of devotion, and a rare combination of intellectual subtleness, with the warmest and most candid of hearts. Bret Harte, in one of his clever poems, says:—

"Women are poets, if you so take them,
One-third poet—the rest what chance
Of man and marriage may choose to make them."

And he also says that "Women are sometimes prophetic-minded." Well, this poor mortal was not even a minor prophetess, or she would not have given her heart so utterly to the man who would not keep it. But she remained one-third poet, though man not marriage, spoiled the music of her numbers. The arch tenderness, the bright thoughts, that tangle themselves in love's quips and cranks, are all fascinating in her letters. Her 'Beloved' enjoyed them, though he seems to have remonstrated occasionally at her wealth of ideas, for she writes:—

"You say my metaphors make you giddy. My dear, you, without a metaphor in your composition, do that to me! So it is not for you to complain; your curses simply fly back to roost. Where do you pigeon-hole them? In a pie? (I mean to write now until I have made you as giddy as a dancing-dervish:"

She tells him she has been dress-making.

"And dress, when one is in the toils, is but a love letter writ large. You will see and admire the finished thing, but you will take no interest in the composition. Therefore I say your love is unequal to mine. For think how ravished I would be if you brought me a coat and told me it was all your own making! One day you had thrown down a mere tailor-made thing in the hall, and yet I kissed it as I went by. And that was at a time when we were only at the hand-shaking stage, the palsied beginnings of love—you, I mean."

It seems wicked to quote the tenderest of the letters, one even feels it is unfair to read them, but her letters from Italy are more objective and are to the unlove-like reader a relief from the almost too adoring sweetness of the first out pourings of her affection for the frail, and we fear stern beloved. Her gay and careless criticisms of the painters and pictures in the galleries are not too deep to be delightful, a little of this discrimination kept for home and private consumption might have saved her poor heart from its breaking. Here is a letter from Italy:—

"At the Riccardi Chapel I found Benozzo Gozzoli, not in crumbs, but perfectly preserved: a procession of early Florentine youths, turning into angels when they get to the bay of the window where the altar once stood. The more I see of them, the greater these early men seem to me; I shall be afraid to go to Venice soon: Titian will only half satisfy me, and Tintoretto, I know, will be actively annoying; I shall stay in my gondola, as your American lady did on her donkey, after riding twenty miles to visit the ruins of—Carnac, was it not? . . . Botticelli I was shy of, because of the craze about him among people who know nothing; he is far more wonderful than I had hoped, both at the Uffizi and at the Academia; but he is quite Pagan. I don't know why I say 'but'; he is quite typical of the world's art-training; Christianity may get hold of the names and dictate the subjects, but the artist-breed carries a fairly level head through it all, and, like Pater's Mona Lisa, draws Christianity and Paganism into one."

This is a good glimpse of a crowded village:—

"Prato is a little Cathedral town, very like the narrow and tumble down parts of Florence, only more so. The streets were a seething caldron of cattle-market when we entered, which made us feel like a tea-cup in a bull-ring (or is it thunderstorm?) as we drove through needle's-eye ways bristling with agitated horns. The Cathedral is little and good; damaged, of course, wherever the last three centuries have laid hands on it. . . . The best behaved people are the low-down beggars, who are most decoratively devotional."

At Murano, she tells her silent lover of

"A wonderful apse filled with mosaic of dull gold, wherein is set a blue-black figure of the Madonna ten heads high and ten centuries old, which almost made me become a Mariolatrist on the spot. She stands leaning up the bend with two pale hands lifted in ghostly blessing; underfoot the floor is all mosaic, mountainous with age and earthquakes: the architecture classic in the grip of Byzantine Christianity which is like the spirit of God moving on the face of the waters, or Ezekiel prophesying to the dry bones."

This last comparison is a little mixed, owing perhaps to the writer's high spirits. Of St. Mark's she writes:

"My admiration mounts every time I enter; it has a different gloom from any I have ever been in, more joyous and satisfying, not in the least moody as our own Gothic seems sometimes to be and saints instead of devils look at you solemn-eyed from every corner of shade."

Her description of the St. Jerome series of pictures by Carpaccio is very amusing. She declares she loves Carpaccio to distraction, and hunts him up all over Venice, with true joy in his colour and design. But all these letters from Italy are not glowing with the warmth of her love. It comes in gleams like:—

"Beloved—I look at this ridiculous little nib now, running like a plough among the furrows! What can the poor thing do? Bury its poor black blunt little nose in the English language, in order to tell you in all sorts of rounds about way, what you know already as well as I do."

A sentence in one letter telling of the effect of names, reads curiously now:—

"Do you imagine the Prince of Wales will be the same sort of king if, when he comes to the throne, he calls himself King Albert Edward in florid Continental fashion, instead of "Edward the Seventh" with a right hope that an Edward the Eighth, may follow after him, to make a neck and neck race of it with the Henries! I don't know anything that would do more to knit up the English constitution; but whenever I pass the Albert Memorial I tremble lest filial piety will not allow the thing to be done."

Her first letter of the new year has a sentence in it, touching when we remember the bitter ending to her story:—"Will our letter-writing go on all this year, or will it, as we dearly dream, die a divine death somewhere before autumn?" It met, not the divine death she hoped for, but a bitter, cruel death. We are told in the preface or explanation that no one was to blame, but we want to blame some one or at least solve the mystery, yet are baffled on every side seeking the true reason for the broken engagement. Was it simply fickleness on the part of the 'Beloved?' Was his decision to break with his love the outcome of his filial piety, and fidelity to an injunction that he held sacred when his unrelenting Mother was dead? Was it that the flood of tenderness of which these letters are the expression, swept away the love of its object? Was it her detached views on a future life that made him despair of happiness for either in a union in this world? No, for he says she is without fault. We are lost in each conjecture, no reason seems strong enough to have separated these two except the weakness that must have been inherent in the heart of her idealised "share of the world" as she, quoting an Irish peasant, called her lover. It is the saddest possible series of letters passing through all the phases of happy triumph, delight in present joy, confidence in the future, to a dazed fear of the blow that is falling like a Nasmyth hammer to crush the life out of the flower of love, and a final and bitter certainty that she is going out alone and uncomprehending into the darkness of disappointment, with "his most grateful remembrances" as a last message. For that message the reader cannot forgive him.

If the letters were not written to a real man, but only evolved at the table of a clever and imaginative writer, then the author is undoubtedly gifted with wonderful skill in heart anatomy. The elaboration of the ideas, apparently rushing hot from the seething caldron of a wildly loving woman's heart, is impossible to imagine as having been done simply to hit the fancy of up to date readers. The giving up of the private set of letters, written before she found her lover had "come true"—that is declared himself,—to distract and entertain him when he is lying helpless with a sprained ankle, is a touch that seems real in a woman who was laying bare her heart so fearlessly to her lover. Again there are repetitions in the letters, which, unless carefully planned by a wily writer, point to a genuine slip of memory. If the letters are not part of an actual romance then the author has succeeded marvellously in interesting and mystifying a mystery loving public and the book deserves from that point of view the success it has gained. But was it wise to give to a people, accustomed to self-restraint in the matter of the emotions, models of passionate outpourings of love laid at the very feet of its object and glorying in the sacrifice?

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

GERMAN HONORS FOR KING EDWARD.

LONDON, JAN. 30.

The Emperor William has appointed King Edward Colonel in Chief of the Dragoon Guard Regiment of which Queen Victoria was the Chief.

A detachment of the Regiment is coming to England to participate in the funeral procession.

THE KING IN LONDON.

His Majesty the King saw Lord Salisbury and Mr. Chamberlain yesterday and stayed last night in London.

THE INVESTITURE OF THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE.

LONDON, JAN. 30.

The text of the King's speech on the occasion of the investiture of the Crown Prince of Germany with the Order of the Garter has been officially published.

His Majesty said he hoped that the bestowal of the Order would yet further cement and strengthen the feeling between the two countries, and that both would advance hand in hand and ensure peace and promote progress and civilization.

His Majesty warmly thanked the Emperor William for coming at a moment's notice and watching by the Queen until the last moment.

THE DUKE OF YORK ILL.

It is officially stated that the Duke of York is suffering from German measles, which prevented him visiting the Emperor William on the occasion of His Majesty's birthday, or attending the investiture of the Crown Prince with the Garter.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE CAPE INVASION.

The columns under Bethune and DeLisle, have arrived at Clanwilliam and operations will commence in a few days. The task of repelling the invaders will be a most arduous one as the country is most difficult to work in and the Boers are abundantly supplied.

BOER PRISONERS FOR INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, JAN. 30.

An "Indian Daily News" London cable states that owing to the unrest in Cape Colony, it is believed that it has been settled for ten thousand Boer prisoners shortly to leave Capetown for Bombay en route to the Nilgiri Hills, where it is proposed to confine them.

No confirmation has reached Army Headquarters of the report that Boer prisoners are likely be sent in the immediate future to the Nilgiris.

THE CATALONIA TAKING AWAY PARDONED PRISONERS.

The transport "Catalonia" (Captain Barr), which arrived at Colombo, on the 9th instant from Cape Town with the last batch of Boer prisoners, was to return to South Africa on Monday the 21st to re-engage on transport service. She is taking away eleven Boer prisoners, old men and boys, who have been pardoned owing to infirmity and ill-health and these were sent on board the previous day.

MILITARY RELIEFS.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 30.

As British Infantry reliefs from South Africa are now unlikely to arrive this cold season, all reliefs dependent thereon are suspended. As, however, the 2nd Royal Munster Fusiliers and 2nd Essex regiment have already been detained for an extra year at their present stations, it has been decided to move them. The following reliefs have therefore been sanctioned:—2nd Royal Munster Fusiliers, Dinapore to Cawnpore, 2nd K. O. S. Bs Cawnpore to Dinapore; 2nd Essex Shwebo to Dagshai on relief by 1st East Kent regiment. Regiments whose moves are suspended and who now stand fast are the 1st Shropshire at Poona, 1st West Kents at Aden, 2nd Sussex at Sialkot, 2nd Royal Irish at Mhow, 1st Gloucesteer and Seaforths in Egypt.

PRIVATE PRACTITIONERS JOINING THE I.M.S.

The terms offered to private practitioners joining the I. M. S. temporarily are six hundred rupees monthly for one year for those holding diplomas of public health and one hundred rupees less for associates of home Medical Schools not so qualified. Openings may possibly be found for a few military Assistant Surgeons holding the necessary diplomas.

MILITARY ITEMS.

It has been settled that the Dalhousie, with the Indian Contingent on board, will visit New Zealand and Tasmania, before returning to India.

The purchase in Bombay is sanctioned by Government of four hundred Persian transport mules at the all round price of rupees 325 each. Arrangements are also being made for bringing back from China of a large number of mules when the contigent returns.

The ten ·303 maxims, required for Bombay defences will be produced from home this year, seventeen more of the same weapons being purchased during the next year besides the thirty norbnfelts which are to be converted inte ·303 maxim pattern for use in India.

The escort accompanying Major Showers on the Mekran Coast consists of two Companies Native Infantry under British officer with ten sowars.

ARRIVAL OF S. S. CARTHAGE.

The Hospital ship "Carthage" arrived to-day from Hongkong with invalids.

As the restrictions regarding voluntary retirements imposed at the outbreak of the Boer war, have now been removed, the Government of India have directed that leave under normal conditions may be reopened to all officers of the British service in India at the discretion of the Lieutenant-Generals Commanding.

The entrenching tool patented by Lieutenant-Colonel Peck, I. M. S., is to be experimented with by a detachment of Infantry in India. This combination of the "kodali" and the pick should prove easy of handling, particularly by native soldiers.

The troops on and beyond the Malakand have suffered a good deal of discomfort from the late inclement weather. There were four days' rain and snow on end, snow lying for two days on the Malakand itself. The Moveable Column in camp at Khar had a miserable time, for life under canvass in the Swat Valley in winter is even more trying than during the great heat of the summer months. On the Indian side of the Malakand the rain did some harm to the Nowshera-Dargai Railway, particularly at the temporary terminus near Dargai fort.

The Commander-in-Chief will arrive in Calcutta from Barkatcha Camp on Thursday morning at ten o'clock. His Excellency will attend the memorial service on Saturday and leave the same evening on tour in Northern India, visiting the siege artillery camp at Pur towards the end of February.

THE FAMINE COMMISSION AT AHMEDABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, JAN. 30.

The Famine Commission, to-day, began inquiries into administration of famine relief in the Northern Division of Bombay. Mr. Ali Akbar, Executive Engineer, speaking for Broach said, the task was one of sixty-five cubic feet of earth for one digger and two carriers. This the President pronounced to be an impossible task. The ordinary task was seventy cubic feet. Witness said notwistanding that nearly seventy per cent. earned the maximum wage until it was reduced by order. Mr. Monteith came to the conclusion that too many people were on the works. As a result the numbers were reduced by over twenty thousand. Seven thousand of these were foreigners, but the rest became absorbed in the population. The task, witnesses confessed, was somewhat too hard, being pressed by the president, he said, supposed these causes did operate in bringing about the heavy mortality. Mr. Seddon who acted as Collector of the Panch Mahals and afterward as Assistant Collector during part of the Famine could give no one reason why gratuitous relief was not applied to the district before May 1900 when the mortality reached its highest figure. There were works but in February only 57 out of 610 villages in the Panch Mahals had been given gratuitous village relief and in February the mortality was already eight times the normal. There was great difficulty, explained witness, in giving relief owing to the people living in huts in their fields and there were no village Bunnias to supply grains. The president said it seemed to point to a laxity of administration and he would be glad to hear of other reasons for the delay of relief.

[REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 29.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Robertson left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta yesterday afternoon.

SUEZ, JAN. 29.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Jelunga left here this afternoon.

MARSEILLES, JAN. 29.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Duke of Portland left here homewards day before yesterday evening.

SUEZ, JAN. 29.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's steamer S. S. Ceylon arrived here for Colombo day before yesterday morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Menzies left here this morning.

The German East Africa Line steamer Setos left Zanzibar for Bombay on the 29th instant via Mombassa.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Marquis Bacquehem from Trieste, left Aden for Karachi on the morning of the 30th instant.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Bormida from Bombay arrived at Singapure on 29 inst.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.

Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur 4 8-32

The Manchester market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	96 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	102
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	63 3-4
Bar Silver	28 1-4

NOTES FROM AURANGABAD.

OUR Aurangabad correspondent writing on the 28th instant says:—There was a raid committed yesterday by a large gang of Bhils in a village near the Lancers Rumnah, situated about nine miles from here. A report was made by the Non-Commissioned Officer in charge of the Rumnah Guard, and immediately two squadrons of Lancers (under 4 British Officers) proceeded in hot haste in pursuit of the recalcitrant Bhils, who had betaken themselves to the hills. Only about half a dozen were caught.

The Lodi, who brutally slaughtered his wife in open daylight in the presence of a vast concourse of people in the middle of the river Kaum, has been sentenced to only 3 year's rigirous imprisonment by the Moglai authorities, in whose jurisdiction the dastardly deed was committed. The murder was deliberate, as owned by the miscreant himself, who gave himself up to the police, and the sentence seems utterly inadequate and commensurate for the enormity of his offence.

Owing to the want of rain, the rabi crops have suffered considerably, and the local river and wells have already dried up and a water drought is imminently apprehended. Already the water is being doled out in small quantities, morning and evening, and there is every likelihood of this limited quantity being still further diminished during the ensuing hot weather. Mr. A. J. Dunlop, K. H. D. Famine Commisssioner H. H. the Nizam's Dominions, is trying to stern the tide of distress by again opening up Famine Relief works, but on a smaller scale, however, and has deputed surveyors to estimate for other Branches for the projected new connecting lines on the new G. V. Railway which will provide good work and prove a maintenance for many others. He has given Rs. 5,000 to the Revd W. C. Whiteside, C. M. S. and Rs. 2,500 each to the Revd. Father Raymond and J. Jacquir of Gogutgam, near Vizapur, where a new Mission has been established for the distribution of clothing to the poor out of the Famine Reliefs Charitable Famine Fund.

Great consternation prevails owing to plague having made its appearance in Begurpura, a suburb of the City. Mr. A. Stevens, Deputy Plague Commissioner, has made the strictest arragements to separate any intercouse between the inhabitants of the affected area and the Cantonment, for which purpose he has employed a large number of men to patrol the streets to prevent infringement of these rules.

The quinquennial wave of Military transfers has had its turn here. The 3rd Lancers, H. C. which has been transferred to Mominabad from here has been relieved by the 4th Lancers H. C., under Colonel H.M. Mason, who has also now become the Station Commandant, and No. 2nd Field Battery H.C. which has gone to Ellichpur, by No. 4 Field Battery, H. C. The Infantry will remain stationary till the next year.

THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY RELIEF MEASURES.

DURING the week ending the 19th instant, there was moderate to light rain in all districts of the Presidency proper except Ahmedabad and Kanara and in the Native States of Palanpur, Rewa Khantha, Aundh, Phaltan, Jath and Daphlapur. The rainfall was beneficial to the late sown rab crops in some places, but generally injurious to the early sown crops which had come to maturity. The prices of the staple food-grains have risen in the Panch Mahals, Surat, Khandesh, Nasik, Satara, Bijapur and Dharwar: elsewhere they have fallen or are stationary. Prices, compared with the corresponding week of 1900, are lower in Gujarat and the Deccan, but higher in the Karnatak.

The numbers relieved are compared below with those of the preceding week:—

	Preceding week.	Week under report.
Workers	132,755	121,767
Dependants	25,849	23,825
Gratuitously relieved in poor-houses and villages	33,685	33,605

The numbers on relief works, including dependants, have increased in Ahmednagar by 2,084 and in Ahmedabad by 146, while they have decreased in the other districts. Sholapur (11,348) and Poona (2,709) mainly contribute to the decrease in the numbers on works. As regards Poona no explanation is given but the decrease in Sholapur is stated to be due to the unpopularity of one of the tank works, to the enforcement of the rule about compulsory residence, and to drafting of workers from one work to another. The numbers in receipt of gratuitous relief in villages and poor-houses have decreased, except in Ahmedabad, the Panch Mahals, Thana, Poona and Bijapur, which show increases of 396, 58, 7, 28 and 274, respectively. One large work was closed during the week in Broach. Three small works under Civil Agency for employment of people near their homes were opened in Ahmedabad and Sholapur and one in Broach.

The following allotments have been sanctioned:—Rs. 13,000 for gratuitous village relief in Bijapur. Rs. 6,000 for poor-houses in Bijapur. Rs. 5,500 for kitchens in Bijapur. Rs. 5,500 for extra remuneration to village officers under Section 52 (I) of the Famine Code.

THE LATE QUEEN-EMPRESS.

The following notification by Government was published last night:—

The Governor in Council hereby announces that a Memorial Service will be held in St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, at 6 p. m. on Saturday the 2nd February. His Excellency the Governor, his Excellency the Commander in-Chief of his Majesty's Naval Forces in the East Indies, the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature, Bombay, the members of the Governor's Council, the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Bombay, and the Judges of the High Court will attend the service; and the attendance of all officers in the Public Service in Bombay is invited. Admission to the Cathedral will be by tickets, which will be issued by the senior chaplain of the Cathedral.

Full dress will be worn by all civil officers entitled to wear uniform and review order by military officers. Gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform will wear morning dress.

Foreign consuls desirous of attending the service are hereby invited to attend.

His Excellency the Governor in Council desires to invite all communities in all parts of the Presidency to arrange among themselves to meet together on the same day for the same purpose.

As Saturday, the 2nd February, is fixed for the Funeral of H. M. the late Queen Empress all Government Telegraph Offices will observe the usual Sunday working hours on that day.

As Saturday is to be observed as a day of mourning for Her Majesty the late Queen Empress, the day will be observed as a Post Office holiday. Foreign correspondence, registered and unregistered, for the Saturday's Mail Steamer will, however, be received and dealt with as usual.

As the Committee of the Bombay Gymkhana feel sure that they will be supported by the general opinion of members of the Gymkhana in so doing, it is notified that the Club premises, etc., will be entirely closed on Saturday, the date of the funeral of her late Majesty the Queen-Empress.

As her Majesty's funeral will take place on Saturday all the Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races arranged for that day, *viz.*, 1st Challenge Cup, Yacht's Handicap, Tomtit class, and Ships' Boats races, have been put off.

ANJUMANI ISLAM.

An urgent meeting of the Committee of the Anjumani Islam was called on Tuesday with a view to expressing the sorrow and condolence of the Mahomadan community at the death of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress of India. Mr. Justice Tyabjee, in moving the resolution of condolence, said that it was with a deep sense of sorrow that he referred to the death of their Gracious Sovereign the Queen. There was no doubt that Her Majesty was the greatest Sovereign of the age. As a loyal British subject he could safely say that they had enjoyed the fullest benefits of liberty and advancement under her Rule of sixty three years. The motion was seconded by Mr. Kazi Kabirudin and adopted. A telegram of condolence has been forwarded through the Government of Bombay.

THE INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

At the Industrial Conference, held in Bombay on January 24th, in the interests of children rendered destitute by the ravages of the recent famine consisting of Missionaries, Civilians, and Indian Christians, and representing the many nationalities, a resolution was passed expressing sorrow in the sad loss to this nation and to the world, caused by the death of our beloved and revered Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress. The Conference feels that the problem before it for promoting the industrial training of the 25,000 famine children, whose wants have become a charge on those whom this Conference represents, is one that would have been peculiarly dear to the heart of the late Queen Empress, and that its deliberations at this time of sudden national and universal bereavement, are in special harmony with the sympathies of Her Majesty, who in her long reign has ever shown herself the truest friend of India.

THE BENE ISRAEL COMMUNITY.

The Bene Israel community will assemble at the "Gate of Mercy" Synagogue on the evening of 2nd February, to hold a Mourning and Memorial Service. Mr. Joseph Ezekiel, J. P., will preach.

POONA.

A public meeting of the Poona Parsees was held this evening, at Nusserwanjee Petit Hall, for the purpose of giving expression to the feelings of sorrow the community felt at the death of Her Majesty the Queen. Sirdar Dorabjee Pundamjee presided and explained the object of the meeting and afterwards Sirdar Dastoor Hoshanj Jamasp addressed the audience and explained in how great a degree the Parsees are indebted to Her late Majesty for their present prosperous condition. Their forefathers originally left Persia simply to preserve their faith and found refuge in India, but it was chiefly during 63 years of Her Majesty's reign in which they were allowed perfect liberty of worship. The Dastoor proposed resolutions to send a telegram to the Private Secretary to Lord Northcote, which was read by the whole assembly standing:—"That the Parsees of Poona and Kirkee record their profound sorrow at the late Queen-Empress' death and tender their respectful sympathy to the King Emperor and Royal Family. On Saturday next, it being the funeral day of H. M. the late Queen, all stall holders in the Connaugpt Market are closing their shops entirely. The stall holders were induced by the Cantonment Magistrate to open their shops for the public for one hour, but they have declared their inability. Besides these all other shops are going to be closed.

AURUNGABAD.

On the receipt of the sorrowful news of the death of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, all business was suspended and the public offices and shops in the bazaar closed, and the booming of the minute guns at sunset emphasised the sorrow of the residents. Government work of all kinds has been suspended for a week, and all the officials have gone into mourning. Truly it may be said that even in this outlandish place, it is universally felt that a great and noble Queen has passed away.

VIRAMGAM.

On learning of the demise of our beloved Queen-Empress, a gloom was cast over the whole town. The news spread like wild fire and all shops were at once closed, and business stopped as a mark of respect and affection to the memory of the dead Empress. A large open air meeting was held to express the people's sorrow, and it was resolved that a telegram and letter of condolence be sent by Sheth Jibhai Kevaldas to the Viceroy, to convey to the Royal family their deep-felt sorrow at this sad occurrence.

PALANPUR.

A meeting of the Superintendency Officials and members of the Palanpur Imperial Police was held at the Jackson Hall in the Superintendency precincts under the presidency of Mr. P. S. V. FitzGerald, the Political Superintendent. R. S. Kunthekar opened the proceedings on behalf of the members present and read a short address, expressive of their profound sense of sorrow caused by the lamented demise of Her Most Gracious Majesty, and requesting the President to convey these sentiments to the Royal family.

BENARES.

A very influential and representative public meeting was held to-day under shamianas, in the Town Hall compound, and resolutions expressing grief at the demise of H.M. the Queen, and condoling with the King Emperor and the Royal family were passed with due solemnity. His Highness the Maharaja of Benares, G. C. I. E., presided and speakers included Mrs. Annie Besant, Rai Bahadur Pramodadas and Baboo Sanwalsingh, retired judge. The enormous attendance was the special feature of the meeting, and at the lowest computation twenty thousand men attended.

THASRA.

The lamentable news cast a deep gloom over the people of Thasra and Dakore. All business was stopped, and on Sunday evening a public meeting was convened at the invitation of the leaders and officials at which the Collector of Kaira, Mr. F. J. Pratt, presided. Khan Saheb Syed F. A. Edrus, Mamlatdar of Thasra, interpreted the Collector's speech to the meeting in Gujarati. Mr. R. S. Gopalalal Madhavlal Desai, one of the leading citizens of Thasra, moved a resolution that a telegraphic message of condolence in the following words be despatched to H. E. the Governor of Bombay.

QUETTA.

At Quetta while the principal local Communities were convening meetings to pray for her Majesty's recovery from her illness, the news of her death arrived. All was changed into mourning, and the Hindu shopkeepers of the town spontaneously closed their shops. Minute-guns were fired from the Fort on the afternoon of the 23rd. A salute for the accession of the King was fired at the same time on the next day. On the afternoon of the 24th the native communities, numbering some 500 Hindus and Mahomedans, Sikhs and Parsees held a meeting in the Sandeman Memorial Hall, adopting resolutions recording the keenness of the sorrow felt, and a telegram was sent through the Agent to the Governor-General, to the Viceroy, for transmission to the Royal family.

THE ACCESSION OF THE KING—EMPEROR.

READING THE PROCLAMATION AT QUETTA.

AT Quetta, on January 26th, the Proclamation was read outside the Sandeman Memorial Hall by the First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General and translations in Persian and Pushtu were read by the Native Assistant and Mir Munshi, respectively. The ceremony was most impressive. A guard-of-honour from the Cheshire Regiment, with band and colours, was present, the colours being dipped when the National Anthem was played. Some 500 native troops from all the regiments in the garrison were also employed as outer guards. All officers in the garrison not on duty and all the civil staff and European residents, and about a thousand natives of all creeds and classes gathered to witness the ceremony. Monsieur C. Bert, who is touring in India to ascertain British methods of administration, was present, being accommodated with a seat on the dais is by the Agent to the Governor-General.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

ADDRESS OF CONDOLENCE.

A special meeting of the members of the Bombay Presidency Association was held yesterday evening in the rooms of the Association to adopt an address of condolence to His Majesty, King Edward the Seventh and the Royal Family, on the demise of the late Queen-Empress. About 80 members were present. On the motion of Mr. C. H. Setalwad, seconded by Mr. R. C. Cama, Mr. Rahimtula Mahomed Sayani was called to the Chair.

The Chairman informed the meeting at the outset that the Association had sent a telegram to the Secretary of State in the following terms:—

"Council, Presidency Association, respectfully pray you convey His Majesty King Emperor India other members Royal family profound grief death Queen-Empress Victoria who by her just, beneficent rule had endeared herself all classes great community India."

In referring to the death of the late Queen, the Chairman said that in the death of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India they had, in common with the other subjects of the Great British Empire, lost a personage of very lofty qualities, both personal and public. She was a ruler who throughout her reign showed the greatest possible sympathy with all her subjects, including her Indian subjects, and a sovereign whose sway of sixty-four years had been marked by unparalleled lustre and glory. It was no wonder, then that Her Majesty endeared herself to all her subjects, including her subjects in this country. It was meet, therefore that they, in common with all Her Majesty's subjects, should humbly express their grief and deep sorrow at the very great loss they had sustained. Her Majesty, as they were well aware, took a deep interest in this country and her people, and her Proclamation of 1858 showed that clearly to each and all of them, and her subsequent conduct towards the people in this country confirmed that Her Majesty had an equal regard towards her Indian subjects, along with the subjects of the rest of her vast empire. They had met there to give expression to their feelings, and also at the same time, as in duty bound, to send an address of condolence to His Majesty the King and the Royal Family of England. He might add that His Majesty, the present Emperor was, during the reign of her late Majesty the Queen, associated with her in the administration of the social duties of the Crown. They knew that the present Emperor and Empress of India were both possessed of great virtue and sympathy towards all classes of people. They had no doubt that His present Majesty would follow the example of his illustrious father, the late Prince Albert, and would show the same sympathy, the same courtesy, the same even justice and the same equal regard to them as to His Majesty's other subjects. His Majesty by following such noble example might also, like his illustrious father, earn the good wishes of the Empire, including themselves. They all prayed that His Majesty might live long, surrounded by contented and happy subjects as her late Majesty was.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna moved "That the Association have heard with profound sorrow the death of their beloved Queen-Empress, and embrace the opportunity to place on record their respectful condolence with the Royal Family at this most lamented occurrence which has deprived the world of the greatest English woman of the century of true nobility and unsurpassed virtues, and millions of British subjects of a monarch whose kind and benevolent sway, extending over the unparalleled period of sixty four years, had shed the greatest lustre on the Empire. In her death the people of India especially have lost a sovereign whom they cherished with the greatest love and reverence and whose constant sympathy for their welfare was so well known. He said that in Her Majesty they had lost the greatest sovereign and the greatest monarch the world had ever seen. In Her Majesty they had also lost a sovereign, who was a mother to the millions of her subjects. She was not only a good sovereign, a good mother, but also a good wife. It was very sad for India that the twentieth century should have begun with serious losses to India in the person of the late Mr. Justice Ranade, and immediately after that the greatest sovereign of the nineteenth century. The nineteenth century might be said was the victorian era, which had been marked with progress in every direction, progress in education, in arts, in manufactures and in science. In fact the progress of India began from the date of the Proclamation of 1858. In Her Majesty they had lost a model monarch, a model woman, a model wife, and a model mother.

Mr. H. A. Wadia, Barrister-at-Law, seconded the proposition, which was carried.

Mr. Daji Abaji Khare moved that the following address of condolence to His Majesty the King be approved and adopted, and that the President and the Secretaries be authorised to sign and forward it through the usual channel:—

May it please Your Majesty,—We, the President and the Members of the Bombay Presidency Association, humbly crave leave to approach Your Imperial Majesty with our sincere and heart-felt condolence on the sad occasion of the demise of your illustrious and universally respected mother, our late beloved Sovereign.

The mournful occasion has created widespread sorrow in all parts of the world and plunged into the greatest grief millions of your Majesty's subjects of every race and clime, but none more so than the people of India whom her late Majesty regarded with all the tender solicitude and affection of a parent.

In her death humanity has lost a woman of exemplary social and domestic virtues, of true nobility of character, and gentleness of heart; and the British Empire a monarch distinguished for ripe political experience and rare tact, scrupulous regard for the constitution, great tolerance and broad sympathy, peaceful sentiments, and devotion to the greatest welfare of her people. Unparalleled as was her long reign of sixty four years, it was also unsurpassed for the many higher ideals of national life which, in harmony with the general progress of thought, her Government were able to realise with her gracious support and sympathy, thereby contributing not a little to the advancement of the moral and material prosperity of the Empire at large.

India cannot but acknowledge with a deep sense of gratitude the many benefits her benign rule has conferred upon its people. To them, Sire, her late Majesty stood in special relations of sympathy and affection. Commencing with the Gracious Proclamation of 1858, which farsighted statemanship as well as magnanimity, prompted the Royal heart to issue on the assumption of the direct sovereignty of this ancient land, which promised equal and generous treatment to all her Indian subjects, which secured to them perfect freedom in matters of religious belief, and which recognised in an ample measure their claims to a share in the administration of this country, her late Majesty had, by a series of acts of kindness and consideration, bound to herself with the bonds of loving loyalty, unequalled in the history of the world for its strength and intensity, the hearts of a gentle and grateful people. She was foremost with her sympathy and help in the calamities that have overwhelmed the country so frequently. She felt for the miseries of her many distressed Indian subjects with all the dearness of a mother. To the Indian people she was ever a living and loving presence, and now that the Giver of all life has been pleased to call her away from this world, they will for ever cherish her memory with reverence and affection.

Posterity will regard with wonder and admiration the glorious career which has just closed, its affluence of achievement in all directions, and its services to the cause of humanity. The world cannot but mourn the withdrawal of a potent influence which embraced in its generous scope all that is good and true.

In conclusion, Sire, we humbly assure you of the reverent sympathy which we, in common with our countrymen, entertain for your Gracious Majesty and the Royal Family in your great sorrow, and we pray that the God of all power may grant your Majesty long life and strength to sustain the burden of Empire and vouchsafe unto you as beneficent a reign as that of your illustrious mother, Victoria the Good.

Mr. Khare said that Her late Majesty the Queen was revered by all her subjects as a mother dearly beloved for the great kindness of heart.

Dr. A.G. Viegas seconded, and Mr. W. A. Chambers supported the proposition in a few appropriate words, and it was carried.

With the cusstomary vote of thanks to the Chairman the proceedings terminated.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon when there were present:—Mr. M. B. Barbhaya, Chairman; Mr. Hartley Kennedy, Mr. J. Macdonald, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, Sir Bhalchundra Krishna, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Dr. N. N. Katrack, Mr. G. Lund, Mr. K. Wadia, Dr. Ismail Janmahomed, Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, and Mr. S. D. Khote.

THE MAYO ROAD AND WELLINGTON LINES.

The committee considered a letter from the Commissioner, forwarding a plan of the proposed deviation of Mayo Road in connection with the laying out of the Wellington Lines plots from which it would be seen that the City Inprovement Trustees were willing to make over to the Municipality two plots of land measuring 3,014 square yards on condition that the Municipality gave the Board a certain plot measuring 122 square yards and carry out the road improvements indicated on the plan, free of cost to the Board. The Chairman of the Improvement Trust stated that, if the Trustees' proposal was accepted it would "improve a nasty bend in the approach to the Band Stand from the Apollo Bunder," and that was clearly the case. The Municipality would, however, be put to the expense of Rs. 5,800 in adding the two plots to the roads and making certain alterations in the position of gully traps, lamp-posts, &c., and would also have to incur the annual expense of maintaining the additional area of road surface; but in return for the above, the Municipality would get an area of 2,892 square yards added to the roads. The Municipal Commissioner was in favour of meeting the wishes of the Trust, as the addition would be a great improvement. Under the circumstances he requested the sanction of the Committee and the Corporation to the arrangement and to the expenditure of Rs. 5,800 being defrayed from surplus cash balance.

Dr. Viegas proposed that if the City Improvement Trust carried out the improvements at their own expense, the Standing Committee would be prepared to recommend to the Corporation the acceptance of the proposed arrangements.

Mr. Lund moved an amendment to the effect that the arrangement proposed by the Commissioner be carried out on the City Improvement Trust undertaking to pay half the cost.

The amendment having been lost, the original proposition was, on a division, carried by a majority.

THE MUNICIPALITY AND THE KING—EMPEROR.

The committee considered the resolution of the Corporation asking them to provide funds for the cost of the telegram sent to the King-Emperor and the Royal Family, expressing their sorrow on the occasion of the death of the Queen-Empress and also for the cost of preparing an address to His Majesty expressive of respectful condolence and of deep-felt loyalty to His Majesty's throne and person.

On the motion of Mr. Fazulbhoy, the Corporation was recommended to sanction a sum not exceeding Rs 1,000 for the purpose.

The Committee, after transacting other business, adjourned.

JANET WALDORF THEATRICAL COMPANY.

The Janet Waldorf Theatrical Company, which has had a markedly successful season at Calcutta and Mussoorie, intends visiting Bombay, and will give a performance of Alexandre Dumas' celebrated play "Camille" on February 18th at the Novelty Theatre. The artists are all Americans, and the Company is on tour round the world. Miss Waldorf has met with great success all along the line of her travels, and the performances of Mr. Norval McGregor, one of America's leading actors, have also contributed materially to the favour bestowed on the Company.

In addition to "Camille," "Ingomar" will be produced, after which a series of Shakesperian plays—Hamlet, Merchant of Venice, Romeo and Juliet,—will be given as well as the Lady of Lyons. The Company will stay for twelve nights, and the remaining evenings will be devoted to comedies such as "The Gay Lord Quex."

THE RATE PAYERS' ELECTIONS.

The results of the rate-payers' election of the members of the Municipal Corporation for D (Girgaum) and G (Mahim) Wards, were officially declared yesterday afternoon at the Municipal Offices. Owing to the many objections and challenges, the work of scrutiny had become somewhat laborious and the declaration of the results was delayed. The results of the remaining wards will be made known later on. The names of the unsuccessful candidates are marked with asterisks.

D (GIRGAUM)—FIVE SEATS.

Dr. Kawasji Edulji Dadachanji	1,129
Mr. Jehangir Bumonji Petit	882
Sir Bhalchundra Krishna	827
Mr. Sundernath D. Khote	780
Mr. Sitaram Dikshit	659
* Dr. Dadoba Janardhan Mantre	627
† Mr. Hormusji Shapurji Vakil	12

† Had retired from this ward and sought re-election from C (Bhuleswar) ward.

G (MAHIM) WARD.—TWO SEATS.

Mr. Karimbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy	227
Mr. Ardeshir Framji Unvalla	172
* Dr. D. A. De Monte	139

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	12	4	14
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	10	15	45
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	54	37	74
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmee	18	11	26
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	17	17	55
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	2	8
G Mahim and Wor[illegible]	2	0	11
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	21	35
Total	113	107	268
Total plague deaths to date	82,262	67,921	
Same date last year	83	38	283

BOMBAY HORSE AND DOG SHOW.

WE are asked by the Honorary Secretary to intimate that in view of the announcement that deep mourning is to be observed until the 6th March the holding of the show is postponed until a alter date in March of which due intimation will be given

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

SATURDAY'S RACES.

As Her Majesty's funeral will take place on Saturday next, 2nd proximo, all the races arranged for that day—viz., 1st Challenge Cup, Yachts Handicap, Tomtit class, and Ship's boats' races—have been put off.

THE Meteorological Reporter to the Goverment of India, and Director-General of Meteorological Observatories, Mr. J. Eliot, is expected to arrive in Calcutta early in February, and after a few days' sojourn here, he intends to proceed to Burma to inspect the 14 observatories in that province before he returns to his office at Simla.

"GOVERNMENT GAZETTE" OF 1837.

THE DEATH OF KING WILLIAM IV. AND THE ACCESSION OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

A CEYLON contemporary reproduces the "Government Gazette" dated November 7, 1837, announcing the death of King William IV. and the accession of Queen Victoria. The following is an exact reproduction of the wording:—

"Yesterday about 5 o'clock the ship Malabar, from Portsmouth, fourth August, anchored in the roads, having on board the Right Honourable James Alexander Stawart Mackenzie, family and suite.

"Official intelligence having been received by this vessel of the lamented demise of our late Sovereign King William the Fourth, the Royal Standard was this morning hoisted half-mast high, and seventy-two minute guns, corresponding to the age of His late Majesty, were fired on the melancholy occasion.

"Immediately after the Royal Standard was hoisted at the masthead, and the Right Honourable the Governor and Council, assisted by the Honourable the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the members of the Legislative Council, and numbers of the principal inhabitants assembled in front of the King's House, when the following proclamation was read by the Assistant Colonial Secretary, after which a Royal Salute was fired:—

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it hath pleased Almighty God to call to His mercy our late Sovereign Lord King William the Fourth, of blessed and glorious memory, by whose decease the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and all other of His late Majesty's dominions has solely and rightfully come to the high and mighty Princess Alexandrina Victoria, saving the rights of any issue of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, which may be born of his late Majesty's consort: We, therefore, the Governor and Council of Ceylon, assisted by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the members of the Legislative Council, and by numbers of the principal inhabitants, do now hereby, with one full voice and consent of tongue and heart, publish and proclaim that the high and mighty Princess Alexandrina Victoria has now, by the death of our late Sovereign, of happy and glorious memory, become our only lawful and rightful Liege Lady Victoria, by the Grace of God, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, saving as aforesaid, the Supreme Lady of the Island of Ceylon and dependencies thereof, to whom, saving as aforesaid, we do acknowledge all faith and constant obedience with all hearty and humble affection, beseeching God, by whom Kings and Queens do reign to bless the Royal Princess Victoria with long and happy years of reing over us.

"Given in Colombo" in the said Island of Ceylon the seventh day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and-thirty seven.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

The Right Honourable the Governor is pleased to direct that the following proclamation officially received from England be published for General information. By His Excellency's command

P. ANSTRUTHER,

Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office Colombo, Nov. 7th 1837.

PROCLAMATION BY THE QUEEN.

A proclamation requiring all persons being in office of authority or Government at the desire of the late King to proceed in the execution of their respective offices. VICTORIA R.

Whereas by an Act made in the sixth year of the reign of her rate Majesty Queen Anne, intitled 'An Act for the security of her Majesty's person and Government and of the succession to the Crown of Great Britain in the Protestant line,' it was enacted that no office, place, or employment, Civil or Military, within the Kingdoms of Great Britain or Ireland, Dominion of Wales, Town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, Isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark, or any of her Majesty's plantations, should become void by reason of the demise of her said late Majesty, her heirs or successors, Kings or Queens of this Realm, but that every person and persons in any of the offices, places, and employ aforesaid should continue in their respective offices, places and employments for the space of six months next after such death or demise, unless sooner removed and discharged by the next successor to whom the Imperial Crown of this Realm was appointed to go remain or descend:

And whereas by an Act made in the fifty-seventh year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, intituled an Act for the continuation of all and every person or persons in any and every office, place, or employment, Civil or Military within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Dominion of Wales, Town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, Isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark and Man, and also in all and every of His Majesty's foreign possessions, colonies or plantations which he or she shall hold, possess or exercise during the pleasure of the Crown at the time of the death or demise of His present Majesty, until removed or discharged therefrom by the succeeding King or Queen of this Realm," it was enacted that all and every person or persons who, upon the day of the demise of His said late Majesty, should hold any office, Civil or Military, under the Crown, during pleasure, should, under and by virtue of the said Act and without any new or other Patent, Commission, Warrant or Authority, continue and be entitled in all respects, notwithstanding the demise of His said Majesty to hold and enjoy the same. But nevertheless the same should be held or enjoyed only during the pleasure of the King or Queen who should succeed to the Crown upon the demise of His said late Majesty; and the right and title to hold and enjoy the same under the authority of the said Act should be determinable in such and the like manner by the King or Queen, who, upon the demise of His said late Majesty should succeed to the Crown as the right or title to any office, place or employment granted by such succeeding King or Queen, during pleasure, would by law be determinable.

We, therefore, with the advice of our Privy Council declare our Royal will and pleasure to be, and do hereby direct and command that all and every person and persons, who at the time of the demise of our late Royal Uncle, of glorious memory, duly and lawfully held, or were duly and lowfully possessed of or invested in any office, place or employment, Civil or Military, within our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Dominion of Wales, Town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, Isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney Sark or Man, or any of our foreign possessions, Colonies, or plantations, do severally, according to their places, offices or charges, proceed in the performance and execution of all duties belonging to their respective offices whilst they so hold the same respectively during our pleasure and we do hereby require and command all our loving subjects to be aiding, helping and assisting, at the commandment of the said officers and ministers, in the performance and execution of their respective offices and places as they and every of them tender our utmost displeasure and will answer the contrary at their peril.

Given at our Court at St. James's this twenty-first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty seven.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

The Right Honourable the Governor is pleased to direct that the following order of the Privy Council, officially received from England, be published for general information.

By His Excellency's Command.

P. ANSTRUTHER

Colonial Secretary.

ALTERTAIONS IN THE PRAYER BOOKS.

At the Court of St. James's, 21st June, 1837. Present: The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord President, the Lord Privy Seal, the Earl of Minto, Lord John Russell, Viscount Palmerston, Viscount Melbourne, Viscount Howick, Lord Glenelg, Mr. Poulett Thomson, Sir John Hobhouse, Bart, the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Whereas Her Majesty was this day pleased to declare her Royal will and pleasure that in all the prayers, liturgies and collects for the Queen instead of the word 'King' the word 'Queen,' instead of the word 'William' the word 'Victoria,' instead of the words 'Our Sovereign Lord the words 'Our Sovereign Lady' be nserted, and that in all the prayers, liturgies and collects so altered such change of the pronouns he 'her,' and 'his' be made as will be by those alterations rendered necessary, and that in all the prayers, liturgies and collects for the Royal Family the words 'Adelaide, the Queen Dowager' be substituted for the words 'Our Gracious Queen Adelaide' to the end that the same form and order may be observed in Her Majesty's several Provinces, Isles and Settlements in America and the West Indies, and elsewhere within Her Majesty's foreign Dominions: It is hereby ordered by Her Majesty in Council that the Right Hon'ble Lord Glenelg, one of Her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State do cause the necessary communications to be made to the Governors of Her Majesty's said several Provinces, Isles and Settlements respectively.

WM. L. BATHURST.

IN the December issue of the "National Waifs Magazine" Dr. Barnardo devotes a good deal of space to a most interesting record of his recent tour in Canada. Out of the 11,591 emigrants sent to Canada and the Colonies under the auspices of the National Waifs' Association, it is claimed that less than two in a hundred have failed, while very many have succeeded to an extent that a few short years ago would have seemed beyond the wildest dreams of the young people themselves. The general contents of the magazine make special appeal at this Christmas season to all who are in sympathy with skilful rescue-work carefully carried on. The Editor pointedly reminds his readers, on behalf of the 5,390 boys and girls under his care, that he sits at the receipt of custom daily at 18 to 26, Stepney Causeway, London, E.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

FRENCH RELIGIOUS ORDERS.

THE NEW SUBMARINE BOAT.

PARIS, JAN. 30.

As was expected, the Chamber has decided that the battle over the Associations Bill shall begin forthwith. It will be a battle royal. No measure of equal importance or one so hotly contested has come before the Chamber for many a long year. The religious orders have proved too strong for their assailants in many a memorable bout. Indeed, they have only once been utterly worsted, and then they were vanquished—and only, as has proved, for a time—by no ordinary force, by the Revolution. Much is involed in the coming conflict: the most the general and primordial principles affecting the rights of the individual, the French foreign missions and therefore French influence in the East and the Far East, the fate of communities numbering thirty thousands members, property of immense value at the lowest estimate, the right of the State to appropriate property on any pretext, also, last and perhaps least, the fate of the Cabinet. The general debate with which the proceedings will open will be long as the leaders of all the groups, all the "chiefs de file," or, as they say at the other national theatre, the "chefs d'emploi, are down to speak. The discussion of the clauses of the bill promises to be interminable, as plans of obstruction are already matured or are maturing.

The Government have been preparing the ground by the issue, at first in picked dribblets and now in serried battalions, of statistics about the wealth of the orders, intended to convince the "esprits forts" of every "Cafe du Commerce" from Perpignan to Landerneau that the "black men" are fast gobbling up the whole of France. Two volumes of figures, each of them as bulky as a volume of the "Encyclopædia Britannica,"—their mere printing has cost nearly £1,000—have just been distributed to the deputies. Forty millions sterling according to the Government—and this is about the only plain straightforward fact to be dug out of the ponderous tomes— is the value of the land and houses owned by the orders; but it may be doubted whether the Minister of Finance would think it a good bargain or even an equitable deal to offer that sum for the property. Another Minister of Finance, M. Cochery, decided as recently as 1895 that the property in question was worth some £15,000,000; but the little discrepancy between the two totals is of course explained by the fact that M. Caillaux has had the advantage of the special information in the possession of M. Brisson and other grim enemies of the orders. Still, the sum involved is doubtless "rondelette," comfortable and it is quite understandable that the Jacobins should pine to have the handling of it. The trouble is that their appetite is likely to be whetted should the windfall come their way, and they may decide with their allies and masters the Socialists that other confiscations might follow with advantage.

The account of the trial of the submarine torpedo-boat the Morse, given by a special correspondent of the "Figaro," rather tends to confirm the serviceableness of this type of vessel in naval warfare. The Morse was sunk to a depth of 20 feet, the process taking only 70 seconds. Though sunk so far beneath the surface, the officer in command retains a complete view of what is going on above by means of an apparatus called a periscope. The reflector floats on the surface, and repeats every object upon a small mirror which stands before the officer in charge. The correspondent notes the complete silence which wraps the vessel as it decends, the only sound being the voice of the captain giving his orders to helmsman or electrical engineer in accordance with the reflections in the mirror. Breathing, it appears, is entirely unaffected during the boat's submersion, and in case of any accident, heavy weights can be at once detached, and the vessel thus brought to the surface. A danger which suggests itself to the ordinary mind is that the boat might begin to indulge suddenly, like Mr. Winkle's horse, in a rotatory motion, making things rather humorous for passengers inside. This danger is apparently quite absent, the boat being kept on an even keel by an automatic arrangement of plates. The Morse, while under water, fired four torpedoes, we are told, all of which hit the mark. The process of discharge, however, remains as yet a profound secret. The only drawback to the complete success of the boat would seem to be the possible failure of electrical energy, whereby the boat would be rendered helpless. Our Admiralty is, no doubt, watching with interest the results of these experiments. Perhaps if the "submarine" becomes finally recognised as an important factor in the Navy, we shall be able to secure a type which will give points even to the Morse.

The Third French Republic is at last in possession of its own postage stamps, with a series of new and beautiful designs. It appears that when the Second Empire fell the dies of the stamps of the Republic of 1848 were used for the stamps issued between 1871 and 1875. In the latter year M. Buffet was Minister, and according to the present Postmaster-General, he thought Marshal MacMahon would play the part of General Monk, and bring back the King, so he refused to allow any design which might be taken as an effigy of the Third Republic. He adopted the now familiar sign of two allegorical figures, Commerce and Peace, joining hands. This 1875 stamp, of which there are sixteen denominations, will be gradually replaced by the new designs of Luc Olivier Merson, Joseph Blanc, and G Mouchon.

The "Fronde," a Paris paper conducted by ladies and always well-informed about feminist movements announces that an association of female students is about to be formed with its headquarters at the hotel of the learned societies in the Rue Danton. Various meanings have attached from time to time to the word "etudiante." The dictionary which bears the imprimatur of the French Academy describes the "etudiante" as a "demoiselle de condition mediocre," and at a time not far distant the gay companions of the students of the Latin Quarter were called by that name. The "etudiante" is now perhaps more properly known as the lady who is preparing for the Bar, the studio, the school, or the Press, and it is no doubt for this class of student that the association is being formed at Paris.

The telegrams which have passed between the French and Russian Ministers of Foreign Affairs are intended to obliterate the effect of the recent propaganda against the Government. It is stated that M. Doubenski, who writes under the pseudonym of "Nojine" in the "Novoye Vremya," has been warned that his general attitude towards France has been under conideration, and that his personal attacks upon General Andre are considered as insulting to the Government and even as affecting President Loubet. The leniency of the Minister of the Interior is in strong contrast with that of preceding Ministers, who have expelled foreign journalists for acts of less gravity than an open conspiracy with Nationalists to cause bad blood between France and Russia. There is reason to believe that the President of the Foreign Press has been asked to communicate the sentiment of the Government to European journalists resident in Paris. The authorities have no wish to control their independence, which they value. On the other hand they would have to deal severely with any active intervention in French affairs at home or abroad.

Paris is the home of the motor-car; but the house of the automobilists is now divided against itself, and the result is awaited with breathless interest. The French Automobile Club believes enthusiastically in racing your motor-car along the public roads and highways against other motor-cars, regardless altogether of the convenience of persons who proceed by foot or by the humble horse. The French Automobile Union, on the other hand, has decided that road-racing, merely as a record of speed should be abolished, and that those who wish to see how many miles an hour their cars can accomplish should betake themselves to specially prepared race tracks, where, if they do not harm themselves, they can certainly do no harm to any one else. The French Automobile Club has replied to this resolution by a declaration of war, and pledges itself to disqualify all racers who accept the conditions of the Union, and all makers of motor-cars who supply the Union with them. This is carrying the matter with a very high hand, though not higher than one would expect from the French Automobile Club. The next move is with the Union, and automobilists are trembling with excitement.

The Racing Club de France continued their almost uninterrupted series of defeats of English teams this season by beating the London Wasps on Sunday, at the Parc des Princes, by twenty-one points to three. The English team entered the ground tired out by the cold all-night journey from England, and within a quarter of an hour from the start they had to fall back entirely on the defensive. They protested against the state of the ground, which was frostbound, and strewn in all directions with sardine tins and oyster shells, left by professional cyclists, as the result of their camps during the long-distance cycle races. Newberry, who was fastest man in the team, was shockingly bruised about the knees, and had to retire after the first half. The French team mainly owe their victory, however, to splendid play. The English try was secured by R. H. Watson.

A cavalry officer who is a member of the French Jockey Club indulged on one occasion in the smoking-room in very outspoken criticism of measures taken by the Minister of War. The following day he was summoned before his commanding officer, who took him to task for his language. Thereupon he set a trap for a spy: he announced in a loud voice to a number of his friends in the club that it had been decided that a "coup d'etat" should be brought off in three days' time. Once more he was called before his superior officer, to whom he explained the trap. Such is the story told by a French nationalist newspaper, and it is reported that the matter is being inquired into by the Jockey Club. The belief is that one of the club servants must be in the pay of the political police.

LUGGAGE THEFT AT EUSTON.

AN INTERESTING CAREER OF CRIME.

A WELL-DRESSED, smart-looking man, named William Forester, a clerk, at Clerkenwell Sessions, confessed to the theft of six packages of luggage, worth £300, the property of the London and North-Western Railway Company, and to stealing five rings, three bracelets, an eyeglass, a cheque for £71 11s. 1d., and other articles, of the aggregate value of £150, belonging to a lady, named Fanny Hamilton Fletcher. Some years ago Forester was employed as a second gymnastic master attached to the Coldstream Guards. In 1895 he was convicted of stealing a diamond and opal bracelet, value at £100 st., from a lady he had picked up at the Aquarium, and was sent to prison for six months. In July, 1897, he was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment for a robbery of jewellery, and in June, 1898, he received three years' penal servitude. He was released on ticket-of-leave in September last year, and then he went to Paris, where he, in some way, got employed as valet to the Mayor of Mayence, and at once decamped with 1,000fr. On his return to England, whilst staying at the Central Hotel, he made the acquaintance of Mrs. Fanny Fletcher, and ultimately, when he visited her at her house in Kensington, managed to steal her jewellery, &c. On December 4 Forester was seen lingering near six packages of luggage left on a truck in the Grand Hall, Euston, by Mr. and Mrs. Dorman, of Northampton. A porter, influenced by the prisoner's smart attire, and respectable demeanour, inquired if he should attend to the luggage. "Well," said Forester thoughtfully, "I don't think I shall travel to-day, after all. The train arrives so late." "Put it in the cloak-room, sir?" suggested the porter. "No, thanks," answered the prisoner, "call me a cab." Thereupon he coolly superintended the removal of the property and drove by a circuitous route, changing his mind on the way to a house in Tufnell-park. There he engaged a room in a respectable residence, got on friendly terms with the landlady, and explaining that one of his friends had forwarded a hamper, opened it, and the landlady partook of the wine. The whole of the goods belonged to Mr. Dorman, and the prisoner surreptitiously left the house and took it away with him. Later on he travelled to Windsor, stayed there with a lady he had met, and ran up a bill of nearly £50 in a week at the White Hart Hotel. From there the prisoner wrote to Mr. Dorman on his own notepaper and offered for £50 to return everything intact. He was artful enough to write the message in imitation-printed characters, so that his handwriting should not be known. When he called at the Ealing Post Office to receive the money order he was apprehended by Detective Sergeant Barrett. The most valuable property was missing, and to allow of Forester giving information sentence was postponed.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 31.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

For Judgment.

108-00—Tyabjee D and Co—Shridham Gopinath and others vs Gordhundas—Bicknell M and M.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Cause.

455-00—K B Mehta—Narayen Madhavjee and another vs Purshotam Vithal—Bicknell M and M

Long Causes.

455-00—K B Mehta—Narayen Madhavji and others vs Purshotam Withall—Bicknell M and M—Part heard.
407-00—Wadia and G—Kedarwal Bhuramal vs Jeram Ganeshdas and others—Crawford B and Co
751-98—M H Khan and Tyabjee D and Co—Mirza Mohosin Khan bin Mirza Gulam H Khan and others vs Framjee Dorabjee—F and D and M H K
75-00—Pestonjee R and K—Bomanjee Shapurjee Chothia vs Salay Mahomed Hajee Mahomed—Bicknell M and M
796-00—Maganlal and J—Ramjee Sewjee vs Jamnadas Lalloobhoy and another—Edgelow G and W.
323-98—Edgelow G and W—Jamnadas Lulloobhoy vs Ramjee Sewjee and others—M and J
502-00—In person a pauper—Bai Mariambai widow vs Yacoob Esmail and another—Captain and V
700-98—Payne G S and M—Bai Kanbai vs Purshotum Jeram and others—S and J and Pestonjee R and K
699-00—Mautri and B—Gunny Hajee Oosman vs Becherdas Moorlidhur—Unwalla and P.
700-00—M H Khan—Amiroodin bin Mahomed Hoosein Khatib vs Abdool Rehman bin Goolam Mohideen Shaik Bheecam and others—Captain and V.
176-00—Bhaishanker and K—Bhai Jivanjee vs Hurrivulabdas Hurridas—Little and Co.
377-97—Wadia and G—Rughumal Budhsing vs Juggonath Bhwanishai and another—Hiralal M and M and W and G.
615-99—K B Mehta—Domingo J T S de Souza vs Maria Francis—Daphtary and F.

For further directions and costs on Commissioner's Report.

615-97—Mulla and M—Purshotum Munjee vs Nanji Morarji and another—Muljee and R.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice RUSSELL.

Summary Suit to be heard in Chambers

11-01—Matubhai J and M—Vasonjee Tricumjee and others vs The Hope Mills Ld and others.

Testamentary Suit for Judgment as to costs.

40-00—Madhowjee V—Ratanvahu widow vs Hirabai widow—P F Pavri

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

477-00—Smetham B and N—Dadabhai Cooverjee Assavad vs Sorabjee Merwanjee Jundel—Wadia and G.—To speak to the minutes of order.
757-99—Edgelow G and W—Mathuradas Damoderdas and others vs Dwarkadas Shamjee and others—Ardeshir H D and Co.—Part heard.
778-00—Jamsetjee and R—Bomonshaw Pestonjee Doongerjee and others vs Antonio S N de Costa—Nanu and H—Part heard.
475-00—Mulla and M—Aishabai vs Ebrahim Hajee Amir Mistri and another—Captain and V.

Testamentary Suit.

36-99—Payne G S and M—Amtha Tribhowan Jugjiwan and anothers vs Bai Kasi—Madhavjee and V.

Long Causes.

527-00—Craigie L and O—Commercial Bank of India Ld vs Damodher Jetha and another—Muljee and R.
433-00—Crawford B and Co—Longman's Green and Co vs Kashinath Sevakram Dave—Bicknell M and M.
495-99—Nanu and H—The Star of India Mills Ld vs Ramdin Kalidram and another—Framjee and D.
60-00—Thakurdas and Co—Dewkavaboo vs Hiravahu widow and others—Thakurdas and Co.
233-00—Captain and V—Katne ine vs Martin Doming de Souza and others—Tyabjee D and Co.
123-97—Edgelow G and W—Manockchand Kapurchand vs Doorgabai alias Laxmibai—Dikshit and D.
291-99—Little and Co—Doongersey Purshotam vs Premcore and others—Payne G S and M and B and K.
151-00—Captain and V—Purbut Survam and others vs Nagsey Koorpat—Matubboy J and M.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice CROWE.

For Consent Decree.

828-00—Craigie L and O—The Advocate General vs Jacob Elias Sassoon and others—Craigie L and O.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

284-99—Crawford B and Co—Charles Thomas Glanvelle vs Lalloobhoy Jaitha and others—Payne G S and M—Part heard.
471-00—Captain and V—Joshi Oodhowjee Raghowjee vs Hariram Bhimjee—N M Cama.
111-00—Payne G S and M—Hajee Noormahomed Haji Ismail vs Jakeria Abba—In person.
744-99—Khunderao and S—Soniram Brijlal and another vs Nandkrani Kunberam and others.
46-00—Pestonjee R and K—Aboo Bucker Hajee Soomar vs Abdool Latiff Hajee Soomar—Payne G S and M.
141-00—Crawford B and Co—Hurjibhai Maneckjee Kapadia vs Sorabjee Pestonjee Masani.
237-97—Thakurdas and Co—Gooiraj Doongersey vs Doongersey Godolia—Hiralal M and M.
123-98—M H Khan—Fakrsha Ahmed vs Bibi Bai—In person.
804-00—Captain and V—Mowli Hidayatulla Farooki vs Mowlvi Fartullah Tarooki and another—Sorabjee and J.
876-00—K D Shroff—Premjee Cutchra vs Rangildas Bhoocandas—Daphtary and F.

GUZARAT REVENUE ENQUIRY.

THE Mamlatdar of Olpad was under cross-examination on Monday. He said he might have given instructions to the village officers that every pie of the revenue in the eastern part of the taluka was to be recovered, but he did not remember it. He did say that severe measures were to be taken in regard to defaulters who persistently refused to pay. Government directed Mamlatdars not to issue writs of attachment without the sanction of the District Deputy Collector. He could not remember whether he told the village officers this did not apply to the Olpad taluka, nor could he remember whether he had told them to report each attachment to him.

Mr. Parekh handed over to the witness a copy of an order, purporting to have been issued by him to village officers on the 9th May, 1900, but witness said he did not remember having circulated the order.

Mr. Maconochie inquired if Mr. Pareka was prepared to reveal the source from which he had got the order.

Unless Mr. Parekh was in a position to prove it and disclose his source it could not be put in as evidence.

Mr. Parekh said he had not got the original with him, and as it was not admitted, he would not put it in. He would, however, add that a letter to this effect was sent to the patel and the talati of Morthan. The original was with these officers.

Mr. Maconochie (to Mamlatdar): Do you deny that this order was not issued by you?

The Mamlatdar: I am prepared to say that I did not issue it.

Witness continuing, said when he visited Kadrama and Bhadol he saw that in the houses there were nothing but earthen pots, and he concluded that the cultivators had concealed their other goods to evade attachment. Mr. Jivanjee forfeited his land at Varoli in August, and he recommended the Deputy Collector to pass an order of forfeiture on July 29th.

He could not say whether his office or the village officers were responsible for the non-delivery of the notice of forfeiture to Mr. Jivanjee in time.

Mr. S. Kadri, Deputy District Collector, said on the 31st March last he had visited several villages, including Takarma. At the latter village the talati placed before him a defaulter, who, he said, had concealed his property and was not inclined to pay the Government revenue, although he had raised a good crop. It was also stated that he had been urging people not to pay the revenue. The witness ordered the man and others like him to be sent to the Mamlatdar. None of the persons asked his permission to go home and dress himself. Witness said the Mamlatdar had not obtained his sanction for the issue of the three circulars to village officers already mentioned. From what he knew of the character of the people of Olpad he would say that even the well-to-do cultivaters tried to evade payment as long as they could; hence, the revenue officers had no other alternative but to issue notices. The eastern part of the taluka was waterlogged, and it happened that whenever there was good rain, the people had to suffer from too much water.

Mr. Parek then asked witness some questions relating to a case in Mandvi taluka in which two or three "sowcars" were alleged to have been arrested on warrants for the recovery of small amounts of revenue and afterwards released on their paying a great deal more than was actually due from them. The witness expressed his inability to give positive answers in the absence of official records.

Mr. Maconochie ruled that the case referred to was a warrant case, and was not similar to those under investigation.

Mr. Parekh summed up his case on Tuesday.

THE DEATH OF CAPTAIN LEUMANN.

DR. G. DANFORD, THOMAS held an inquest on Wednesday, Jan. 9, at St. Pancras, on the body of Bernard Henry Frederick Leumann, M. D. (London), 32, a captain in the Indian Medical Service, who was on sick leave from South Africa, and was found dead at the Midland Grand Hotel on Monday morning (7). Mr. Thomas Merritt, wine merchant of Wallington, Surrey, said the deceased, who was a bachelor, was his brother-in-law. He was invalided home from South Africa in October last, suffering from dysentery. He was staying with witness until last Wednesday, when he left to visit friends in London. While in India he had the bubonic plague, and prior to this he suffered from hernia, for which he underwent an operation, from the effects of which he frequently experienced acute pain. To assuage this pain he had recourse to hypodermic injections of morphia. Witness had no reason to think that he contemplated suicide. He was in good circumstances, and had brilliant prospects before him. He had arranged to enter Chelsea Hospital for Women to study famale diseases. When he was in pain he used to write witness wild letters. The coroner said a letter was found in the deceased's room at the hotel, dated Jan. 6, addressed to his brother-in-law, which ran as follows:—"Forgive me for all the trouble I have caused you. I hope you will, in a short time, be able to do this, and forget all about me. I had my will drawn up yesterday, and posted it on to my agents, whom I have directed to give it to you on your applying for it, as I trust you will, for it is most important, since it supersedes that which you and Mrs. Sayers witnessed on New Year's Day, and which I wish you to destroy. You will find the first will among the papers I handed Susie (his sister) last Tuesday. Please see to this, and forgive me all the misery I am causing you all.—Your affectionate brother-in-law, Bernard Leumann." Mr. A. N. Spencer, solicitor, High Holborn, spoke to the deceased calling upon him last Saturday, and requesting him to make his will, which he did. The deceased remarked, "One doesn't know what may happen." Answering the coroner, Mr. Merritt said that the deceased had probably 500l. or 600l. to leave. Other evidence showed that on Monday morning the deceased was discovered lying dead on the floor of his bedroom at the Midland Grand Hotel, which he had hired the night before. He had occupied the bed. He was bleeding from the mouth, which he apparently cut in falling. Medical evidence was given to the effect that death was due to some kind of poison, but what the doctors were not able to say. The jury, in the result, found that death was due to an attack of acute asphyxia, but how this was directly caused there was no direct evidence to show.

DARING BURGLARY AND SMART ARREST.

QUITE a romantic interest weaves itself into the story of daring burglary committed at the Wexford premises of Messrs. Richards and Walsh, jewellers, who also have establishments in Dublin and London. The burglar forced, says the "Westminster" an entrance into the building and rifled the valuable stock of gold watches, rings, bracelets, and other jewellery. A watch dog was apparently drugged, and up to last evening remained in an almost lifeless, condition. The robbery being discovered about half-past eight, information was promptly conveyed to the Head Constable, who had the town searched and despatched cycle mounted policemen in every direction. Constable Torsney, who is a well-known cyclist, in returning, after a fruitless search, met a suspicious character, and challenged him. The stranger said he was a resident of the neighbourhood, but spoke with an English accent, and could not answer any questions about the locality. Although unarmed, the officer seized the man, and a violent struggle ensued. Three passers-by refused to give any help or even to take the constable's bicycle to the nearest house, but despite all the stranger's resistance, Torsney pluckily brought him to the barracks in Wexford. A good portion of the missing property was discovered upon the stranger, whose identity remains undiscovered, and a parcel, which he had left at a house in the town, was found to contain more valuables, neatly wrapped in a coat, stolen from Messrs. Richards and Walsh's premises. The arrest was effected an hour and a quarter after information of the burglary had been given.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. VINDOBONA.

THE following is the list of passengers to Trieste and Venice per Austrian Lloyds s s Vindobona, Captain G. Klansberger, sailing from Victoria Dock No. 9 to-day. Medical examination at the dock on 31st instant, at 5 p.m. sharp.

FROM BOMBAY.

Mr and Mrs Frank Reilly	Mr Kader Goolam
Mr and Mrs Dawood, child and infant	Mr Davjee Paota
Mr Hajee Bhicoo	Five native Ladies and 2 children.
Mr Allum	

FROM KARACHI.

Mr and Mrs Fowler	Mr and Mrs Stephanides and 2 children
Mr Moatzatzos	Mr and Mrs G S Bresford
Miss A de Selincourt	Two Misses Beresford
Miss S Flord	Mr and Mrs J H Oldham
Mrs Nicolls and 2 children	

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the "Times" to describe the physical effects of fear, as experienced by him when there was an alarm of fire at the Grand Theatre, Islington, on Boxing Day. "Three times over," he says, "at intervals of a second or two, I felt a sharp and sudden pain at the small of the back as if I had been grasped and squeezed tightly in a gigantic hand, and as I write now, fifteen hours later the place where the pain was is stiff and uncomfortable. Now, the shaking knees are a symptom as old as Homer, probably as old as man himself, but the other effect is new to me, and it would be interesting to learn whether others who have been frightened without showing fear, either at Islington or elsewhere have suffered similar sensations."

PEACE MOVEMENT IN PRETORIA.

DEPUTATION TO LORD KITCHENER.

THE correspondent in Pretoria of the Central News forwards particulars of a movement designed to bring about an early cessation of hostilities, and which (he says) was spontaneously commenced in the middle of December by a number of prominent Burghers who have laid down their arms and have since been living quietly in the Pretoria district. These seeing the futility of further resistance, conferred amongst themselves, and finally constituted a "Burghers' Peace Committee" representing every district of the Transvaal.

Mr. Van Rensburg, formerly a member of the Transvaal First Volksraad, or Upper House, was elected President of the Peace Committee, and the members include such well-known and respected Burghers as W. Steyn, ex-member of the First Volksraad, General Andrew Cronje, General P. Zeederburg, ex-member of the Second Volksraad and M. Dekock. Eventually the Committee passed a resolution in favour of submitting to the Military authorities certain suggestions calculated, in the opinions of the surrendered Burghers, to bring the war to a speedy end. In answer to the suggestion conveyed to him, Lord Kitchener attended a meeting of the Committee, held on December 21.

THE FUTILITY OF GUERILLA WARFARE.

Lord Kitchener said he understood that all the gentlemen present at that meeting desired to bring the war to a conclusion at the earliest possible moment. He was glad to meet a committee of Burghers having such an object in view, and he assured them that they could rely upon his assistance in every way calculated to further the object of their desire. Lord Kitchener then pointed out to the committee the utter folly of a continuance of the present guerilla warfare. Great Britain, they might rest assured, would never permit the re-establishment of the late Dopper Government. That was quite out of the question. But Mr. Chamberlain's statements in Parliament and elsewhere showed clearly that there was no wish on the part of the Imperial Government to oppress the Burghers. These statements foreshadowed an enlightened and progressive Government in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, in which the Burghers would have such a prominent share as would ensure to themselves and their children all their rights, their ancient laws and customs.

Turning again to the military aspect of the case, Lord Kitchener declared that the Burghers had made a good fight, but they had been overpowered. There was no dishonour in surrendering under such circumstances. On the other hand, continued the Commander-in-Chief, guerilla warfare was inhuman and, moreover, it was absolutely futile. Let them bear in mind the large number of prisoners of war in the hands of the British, and the further fact that that number was being increased every day. Those prisoners were cut off from their families and were waiting anxiously for peace. When hostilities had ceased, Lord Kitchener was confident that British and Boers would once again be good friends.

IF CONCILIATION FAILS.

The Commander-in-Chief then reminded his Burgher audience that he had issued proclamations all over the country setting forth some of the foregoing points, but, unfortunately, they had not proved of any practical use. He trusted the committee would let the truth be as widely known as possible amongst the Burghers still in the field. It was his strong desire to give them every chance to surrender voluntarily. If, however, conciliatory methods should fail, the responsibility for the other methods which would be necessary would rest upon those who insisted upon continuing what was now an illegal struggle. He gave his promise that Burghers who surrendered would not be taken out of their districts, but that laagers would be formed along the line of railway for the accommodation of themselves, their families and their stocks, where protection would be given them by the British. No distinction would be made between those who had broken their oaths of neutrality and those Burghers who were surrendering for the first time. It was absolutely essential, however that the whole country should be cleared, for as long as the means of subsistence remained, so long would small commandoes be enabled to continue in the field. In return, he expected all the assistance possible from those whom he protected, and he would undertake no responsibility for stock not brought in. At the end of the war he hoped to divide the stock in hand amongst the various sufferers. The leaders of the Boer forces need have no fear of their treatment, for no one would be sent out of the country. He proposed to send out Boer agents to the Burghers still on commando. These would report to him every week, and would be trusted to give no assistance to the Boer leaders in any shape or form. They could tell their friends what they had heard him say, and that the most absolute reliance could be placed upon his giving effect to what he had said.

Since the meeting instructions have been sent out to every British column commanding that no more farms are to be burnt unless actually used by the enemy as a place of defence, and circulars have been printed in Dutch and English and circulated as widely as possible, intimating that these instructions have been issued to the British troops.

A WEIGHTY APPEAL.

The Central Peace Committee at Kroonstad has addressed an open letter to the inhabitants of Cape Colony, stating that the time has arrived for the inhabitants of Orange River Colony to make every effort to save the country from further destruction.

"The country," the document declares, "is literally one vast wilderness. The farmers are obliged to go to the towns for protection, and huge refugee camps have been formed by the British for them and their families. These people have lost everything, and ruin and starvation stare them in the face. All this misery is caused by a small and obstinate minority, who will not bow to the inevitable, and who make the majority suffer. Any encouragement to the men still on commando to continue the hopeless struggle can only injure us and cause us further misery. We have done our best, and fought to get Africa under one flag, and we have lost. Let there be no mistake about this, England has spent millions, and sacrificed thousands of lives, and no reasonable being can believe that she will now give up the fruits of victory. It is, therefore, a duty for us, her beaten foe, accept the terms offered by our conqueror.

"We feel bound to warn you that meetings such as the Worcester Congress cannot, and will not, do us any good, while they have done much harm by giving encouragement to the Burghers on commando. The fatal result of the Worcester Congress has been that commandoes have again entered Cape Colony, encouraged by your resolutions and speeches, which gave the Burghers the impression that you were ready to assist them by force of arms. It was hot brotherly of you to raise such false encouragement in their breasts. England has definitely anounced that she will not restore the independence of the two Republics. Let us, in the interests of lasting peace in South Africa, accept this announcement as final, and let us work for conciliation on that basis.

From the speeches made in the British Parliament and by Sir A. Milner and Lord Kitchener we have learnt that the way in which the British Government is willing to settle matters is not ungenerous or humiliating to us. We appeal to you, and ask you to appoint another Congress, and nominate men of influence out of your midst to visit Mr. Steyn and General De Wet, and try to persuade them to accept the terms offered by England. These two men are the only obstacles to peace. We ask you to believe us when we say that Mr. Kruger and the late Transvaal Government have been willing twice already to accept British terms; but Mr. Steyn refused to have anything to do with surrender. He continued the war and encouraged the Burghers in the hope that we should get European assistance. To-day he is cut off from all communication with the outside world.

"You know, and we know, how unfounded that hope is, and it is your duty to assist us to make him understand this. We appeal to you to help us to make an end to this unhappy state of affairs, which is plunging everybody into poverty and despair. We appeal to you because we know you are able to assist us in the right manner."

The Committee includes W. D. De Wet, late Assistant Chief Commandant, three Volksraad members, and two Justices of the Peace.

The Pretoria Peace Committee has been successful in getting into touch with the burghers in the field at various points.

LOUIS BOTHA'S ATTITUDE.

There are persistent rumours at Pietermaritzburg that Louis Botha is negotiating for surrender, and that he and four commandants are about to interview Lord Kitchener in Pretoria, but no official confirmation is forthcoming.

On the other hand, two surrendered Boers who volunteered to carry Lord Kitchener's proclamation to Bethel, and who have returned to Standerton, report that they succeeded in distributing several copies of the proclamation among the rank and file of the Boers without the knowledge of their leaders, and they believe that this will have a good effect. They also report that Louis Botha recently paid several visits to Bethel and urged the Burghers to continue fighting to the bitter end, saying that even if they were all killed their children would carry on the struggl

SOME trouble seems to have arisen on the Indo-Afghan border between the Kuram Valley and Quetta District owing to the action of the Amir's officials. They have destroyed a number of boundary pillars and have occupied the village of Nizha Narai with 100 men. This place is well within the British border as demarcated under the Durand Treaty and its continued occupation can scarcely be allowed. The Amir will doubtless direct its evacution when he receives a representation on the subject from the Government of India.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

NOTHING is yet known regarding the return of any batteries from South Africa to India. The new artillery armaments now proposed for India will probably include six batteries of "pom-poms."

The Presidency Athletic Meeting takes place, as previously arranged, on the 23rd of February. Mr. Norman Pritchard, the well-known sprinter does not take part as a competitor, but he will make an attempt, with pace-makers, to lower the 1-4 mile record.

At the annual meeting of the Behar Indigo Planters' Association it was decided to hold a monster meeting of all connected with the industry at Calcutta next month, a course which we strongly advised some months ago. Another very satisfactory outcome of the meeting was the decision to amalgamate the Planters' Association with the Indigo Improvement Syndicate.

It was a costly century of war that Englishmen had to look back upon a hundred years ago, says the "Daily Chronicle." The fighting record began in 1702 with the war of the Spanish Succession, which cost 62·2 millions. The Spanish war of 1739 absorbed 54 millions before it was settled at Aix-la-Chapelle nine years later. The Seven Years' War cost 112 millions, and the American war 136 millions. Most expensive of all was the French Revolutionary War begun in 1793, which cost the country 464 millions. If we extend the retrospect back to 1688 and up to 1815, we find there were in that period sixty-two years of peace, and that the sixty-five years of war cost us 2,023 millions. The largest item in this vast total was, of course, the campaign against Bonaparte, which in twelve years cost us 1,159 millions.

How the Kaiser spent Christmas is described in a Berlin message to a contemporary:—On Christmas Eve his Majesty took a walk with one of his aides-de-camp in the neighbourhood of his country residence, the New Palace at Wildpark, near Potsdam, in order to give Christmas presents to poor persons. In the sentry-boxes he left something for the sentries. In the park of Sans Souci he gave every workman and woman engaged a new five-mark piece. As his Majesty left the park he met a bevy of old women with their baskets on their backs, into which he tossed some pieces of silver, and he told his aide-de-camp to slip a two-mark piece into the hand of a boy who was wheeling his little sister in a perambulator. The boy, on receipt of the money, shouted at his Majesty, "Thank you very much, dear Mister Emperor!" much to the Kaiser's amusement.

Earl Robert's love for little children was admirably illustrated during his recent inspection of the cadet corps and school children in the grounds of Government House, Pietermaritzburg. At his lordship's special request a whole holiday was granted to them, and while passing up and down their ranks with the Superintendent of Education, he noticed one tiny mite with a hand camera in the background vainly endeavouring to get a "snapshot" of him. Earl Roberts instantly stopped, asked that she might be brought forward, and gave her a "sitting," or rather, standing, all to herself, to the unbounded delight of the small photographer.

Worcester, in the Cape Colony, now so frequently mentioned in telegrams from South Africa, is 109 miles from Capetown by rail, and has a population of 5,500. Laid out in parallelograms at the base of the Hex River Mountains, it is built round a spacious double square, and its sleepy streets are lined with numerous blue gum and weeping willow trees growing by the "sluits," or open brooks, which course along the streets. Worcester is a thriving centre for the wine and brandy industry, and large quantities of fruit, especially raisins, are produced annually. Large numbers of ox-waggons and the lighter Cape carts are made at Worcester. The climate is hot during the summer months, the average temperature for that season being 75deg. Fahr. The town gives one the impression of a green oasis, surrounded, as it is, by the bare treeless slopes and peaks of the Hex River Mountains.

Is trial by jury becoming less popular? The "Law Journal" thinks there is some ground for believing that it is. The proportion of actions to be tried without juries in the Queen's Bench Division during the present term is exceptionally large; the jury cases number 295, and the non-jury cases 190. Even more striking is the want of faith in trial by jury displayed by litigants in the county-courts. The total number of actions determined by these tribunals in 1899 was 732,094, and only 1,018 were tried with juries. The number of actions tried with juries in 1899 was, with the exception of 1897, the smallest for sixteen years. Possibly this decline in the popularity of trial by jury is due to the increasing tendency of juries to disagree.

The opinions of several more headmasters of public schools on the boy smokers find a place in this week's "Sunday School Chronicle." Mr. T. W. Newbold, of St. Bees says:

"Boy smokers live in an atmosphere of deceit; they shrink away from school games and the playgrounds into some obscure lanes and corners, and lose their manliness and straightforwardness. Boys who smoke certainly show a deterioration of moral tone. A boy smoker becomes a sneak—as a boy." The Rev. G. T. Handford, retiring headmaster of St. Peter's School, York, has no doubt that juvenile smoking is "first a symptom of weak self and parental control, and afterwards a cause of deterioration of self-control and mental vigour." Is not all this piling it on just a little unduly?

Every year at Beverley, the "capital" of the East Riding there is a distribution of money from the fund of Turner's Charity to servants who have been not less than eight years in one situation within six miles of Beverley. This area includes a portion of the principal suburb of Hull, and there are no lack of duly qualified candidates for the substantial benefits arising from the invested funds. Yesterday the money was again distributed to twenty-nine applicants, who each received ten guineas and a certificate In one instance the gift was given for a fourth time to a servant who had a record of thirty-six years in one household. In a second case thirty one years was the term. Evidently there are some good servants left in Yorkshire.

The necessity of providing free meals for school-children is often discussed. The Hospital points out that there is something before even food, and that is teeth. Our contemporary says:

"It must be remembered that there is a great hereditary and instinctive tendency among all but the very lowest type of the humanrace which drives parents to provide their young with food. Food of a sort then the children will be sure to have. On the other hand there is no inborn instinct which drives parents to look after their children's teeth. Yet we as a community object to nature's method of eliminating the toothless ones by starvation. So we keep these weakly ones alive sometimes in hospitals, sometimes in gaols, sometimes in workhouses, but always at great expense, while the great multitude of those who are not thrown entirely upon our hands lead a less healthy and less productive life than would be the case if they had been thrown upon the world uneducated, perhaps, but with good teeth. That the State should take care of the children's teeth is, we are told, a matter not to be lightly put aside on the plea of its socialistic tendencies. "It is a matter of both military and national importance."

On the other hand, an electric locomotive carries no coal and no water, nor has it to maintain a furnace. There is no "getting up steam" to add to the cost of fuel as well as to wages. There is no ruthless scattering of white-hot embers at the close of the day. When energy is required the locomotive gathers it in its iron hand from a third rail at its side. When the machine is stationary, or running at half-speed or down hill, there is no waste of power, for the current for which there is no use at the moment flows on and helps a locomotive somewhere else. The electric locomotive, "Blackwood" continues, is simply receiver and transformer of energy. It does not pretend to generate power. It has many advantages over its older rival which are fully set forth and it will no doubt be the locomotive of the future.

Canon Hensley Henson, the new rector of St. Margaret's, Westminster, proposes to reduce the expenditure connected with the choir, holding that at present it is in excess of the legitimate requirements. Whatever the expenses amount to to-day, they were certainly not so particularly light in 1633, for an entry in the church register under date October 2 of that year makes mention of the "quire attendant boys," and then appears the following:

	£.	s.	d.
Oct. 2.—Mrs. Ann Allan.			
The Quire had	3	16	0
And for Breakfaste	0	5	0

By the way, few people probably know that part of St. Margaret's choir stalls was constructed out of an old bread-rack, from which in the sixteenth century portions of food were periodically given to the old people in the adjacent almshouses.

Four out of the six Governorships under the new Federal *regime* in Australia are vacant, Lord Lamington and Lord Tennyson being the only "old hands" remaining. The question of salary has already been discussed in some of the Colonies, and the general idea seems to be that these should be cut down, in view of the subordinate position which future provincial Governors will occupy. A rumour is about, however, that Sir Arthur Havelock, who has just retired from the Governorship of Madras, will go to Melbourne, where the popular Sir John Madden has been representing the Queen since Lord Brassey came away. His appointment would certainly give satisfaction to the Victorians. Sir Arthur was at the Antipodes a quarter of a century ago, and made many friends there. He was in Fiji for a time with Lord Stanmore—then Sir Arthur Gordon—and did good work in the islands.

SHIPPING IN 1900.

IN his valuable annual review of the year's shipping—he has issued the review for thirty years—Mr. John White says that "the last year of the nineteenth century records exceedingly good prices for ships, rates of freight, and price of coal, but the figures, except for coal, have not approached war prices. Probably the most remarkable feature is that during the time our country is engaged in a war necessitating the transport of over 200,000 men a distance of over 6,000 miles, in addition to the conveyance of many thousands of horses and large quantities of stores and coals, and at the same time a state of war in China, that prices of ships and freights should have maintained such a moderate level and thus prevented any stoppage of trade. The high prices have not been maintained, and many view the decline as a collapse, which seems scarcely reasonable, rather may it be considered a reaction to normal and probably healthier conditions. The high freights have induced a larger production of ships than may be necessary to keep the supply within the demand." As to the outlook, Mr. White says that "the coming year may see an advance similar to what has been experienced in the previous two years, when each year opened with low rates, but as the seasons in the different trades approached, freights gradually advanced."

AT the annual meeting of the Central Travancore Planters' Association the Chairman called attention to the increased liberality of the Travancore Government to the planting industry. The most important portion of his speech referred to the necessity of increased support being given to the foreign markets' fund as a remedy for the fall in prices at home of British grown teas.

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PURELY PERSONAL.

THE Queen has been more sensibly, if not more deeply affected by the death of her old friend, Jane Lady Churchill, than by many of the recent bereavements in the Royal family. To her the Queen had, of late years, opened her heart with that confidence which can only be felt in a lifelong friendship. "My position grows yearly more solitary," her Majesty observed last week. When Sir John Cowell died immediately after leaving her, some years ago, the Queen, in the first shock of her surprised grief, exclaimed; "How the words of the Bible fit me latterly—'And I, only I, am left?'"

On the very night of her death, Lady Churchill had been gossiping with the Queen, and Her Majesty had talked at some length about the Anhalt divorce. She had also joked with her about the slight cold of which she was complaining, and said, "An open window, my dear Jane, is the best remedy for not catching cold." The Queen's horror was great next morning on learning that her maid found Lady Churchill lying dead in her bed.

Lady Churchill of late years had become the Queen's family diplomatist. She carried to members of the Royal Family messages which her Majesty would not commit to paper. She also kept the Queen acquainted with the words and deeds of the social world, and often suggested the "dine and sleep" guests at Windsor. Younger people may take her place, but they are not of the generation on whose judgment the Queen will rely. Whether her Majesty will still be able to startle those who converse with her by the intimacy and accuracy of her knowledge of contemporary social life now that her faithful friend and prompter is removed, remains to be seen.

By the death of the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, Germany loses a noble patron of the arts. Rising musical artists in particular found a helper and a friend in the Grand Duke. Indeed, it is not too much to say that the town of classic poetry became under him, the cradle of the new German school of music. It was on his stage that half a century ago Wagner's "Lohengrin" was performed for the first time, while all music lovers must ever remember with gratitude his patronage and encouragement of Liszt. But the Grand Duke did not allow his literary and artistic tastes to interfere with his usefulness and importance as a ruler. He took an active part in all political movements, and as the doyen of German sovereigns his voice and influence had much weight with the Kaiser.

Although (writes my friend, Mr. Max Hecht) the Duke was only a moderately good judge of the art, innumerable are the instances given to me by eminent musicians like Felix Mottl and Busoni of his charming manner in befriending artists. But the late Duke had such a queer and often naif way of expressing himself that many "bulls" have been fathered on Serenissimus, as he was affectionately called. Here are two of the best. On a hunting expedition he saw a forester whose face seemed familiar to him:

"Are you not a brother of Chief Inspector Schmidt?" asked the Duke.

"I am Chief Inspector Schmidt," said the man.

"Ah," said Serenissimus "*that accounts for the resemblance!*"

Another time the Grand Duke was waiting at a small railway station in his tiny realm, and addressing two little girls playing near the signal box, asked,

"Who is your father?"

"The station-master."

"How old are you?"

"I am five and my sister four, Serenissimus."

"How is that possible? Why, the line has only been opened three years!"

Queries which have an odd family resemblance to those of the late Grand Duke's remote kinsman King George III., concerning the manner in which apples got into apple dumplings.

Lord Leconfield, who died at his town residence, Chesterfield Gardens, the other day was descended from the Egremont family who played so important a part in the early history of the English Turf. His ancestor, Lord Egremont, will ever have a name in the history of the Derby, as he won that race three years after it had been established. Lord Leconfield, strange to say had no love for racing, but hereditary instincts were shown in the seriousness with which he regarded his position as M.F.H. He would take no subscription, he hunted his own hounds, and was altogether a bit of an autocrat where his position in the hunting field was concerned.

It may be remembered that Lord Leconfield entertained the Prince of Wales at Petworth House during the Christmas holidays of 1899. This country residence is one of the oldest and most beautiful in England. It at one time belonged to the Earls of Northumberland. The collection of Turners in the Petworth picture galleries is the finest and most important that has ever been got together. Lord Leconfield's eldest son died in 1895. He is succeeded by the Hon'ble Charles Wyndham. Lord Leconfields death will throw a great many people into mourning. Lady Leconfield is a sister of Lord Rosebery, who with his family and Lord and Lady Crewe will be thus involved while the late peer leaves five sons, none of whom are married and three daughters who are Mrs. Maxse (the wife of Major Maxse), Mrs. Vincent Yorke, and Miss Margaret Wyndham. Other relatives include Mr. and Mrs Percy Wyndham (who have just gone abroad for the winter), Mr. George Wyndham (who is in Ireland with his wife, Lady Grosvenor), Lord and Lady Elcho, Mrs. Adeane, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Tennant, Captain Guy Wyndham, the Dowager Lady Mayo, and Mrs. Mure.

Though neither high up in the school, nor distinguished beyond his fellows in any particular game, it is not too much to say (writes one of his schoolfellows) that Bill Beresford, as he was universally called, was far and away the best known and most popular boy in the school when he left Eton in 1863. The extraordinary number of leaving books he received, quite beating all previous records, proved this conclusively.

He was a short, slightly-built boy with roguish blue eyes, with his hands always stuck in his pockets, and trousers turned up at the ankles, displaying to great advantage the heavy shooting boots he invariably affected; whilst a rather dilapidated hat, cocked rakishly on one side of his curly head, gave a devil-may-care look to the wearer quite in keeping with his character.

A great admirer of the "noble art," even in his lower school days, if one of his young friends came to high words with another, it was not Beresford's fault, you may depend upon it, if the affair did not end in blows. As for his own fights, they were as a rule brought off on the "win, tie, or wrangle" principle. He generally picked out a boy much bigger and stronger than himself against whom he would have stood no earthly chance, had business been meant. As it was, after the exchange of a few herculean blows, a wrangle would ensue, and before that came to an end John Hawtrey would be seen in the distance tearing along for very life to the rescue of his pet pupil.

The first time I ever saw Beresford he was standing in Fisher's backyard in the High Street, sadly contemplating the dead body of a favourite bulldog, which had been worsted in one of the encounters just mentioned the previous afternoon. Constantly in trouble with the roughs, it was no uncommon sight in consequence to see the Rev. Edmund—now Dr. Warre, whose pupil he became when he left John Hawtrey—striding "up town," with Beresford trotting alongside in a vain endeavour to keep up with him.

A Passing reference was made above to Dr. Warre. One would imagine that of all people in the world the headmaster of a great public school would be conservative—even in the matter of ink. A sober black is what one inevitably associates with a schoolmaster's letter. But the Headmaster of Eton is a purple exception. All his letters are written in a decisive sloping hand, in ink of the most vivid violet imaginable. It is colour as aggressive as an aniline. Not long ago a friend inquired the reason for this peculiar choice of a writing fluid. It is curiously simple. In the days when Dr. Warre used to correct his pupils exercises he found it necessary, like most masters, to use an ink which would allow his correction to be readily seen—the theory of the blue pencil in fact. Now the headmaster still clings to the old ink even for private correspondence.

Before I was recalled to Army service on the outbreak of the Boer War (writes a military correspondent) I was closely associated with a publishing business, and it was at a book-seller's dinner that I saw Lord Roberts. *Que diable faisait il dans cette galere?* Well, at that moment our present Commander-in-Chief was chiefly remarkable in London Society as the successful author of "Forty Years of My Life," and it was simply as an author that he was invited to a dinner at which all the magnates of the publishing world were present. Lord Roberts made a speech, of course, in which he frankly stated that he knew less of books than of men.

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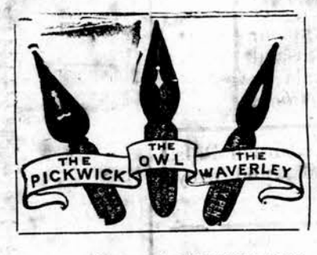
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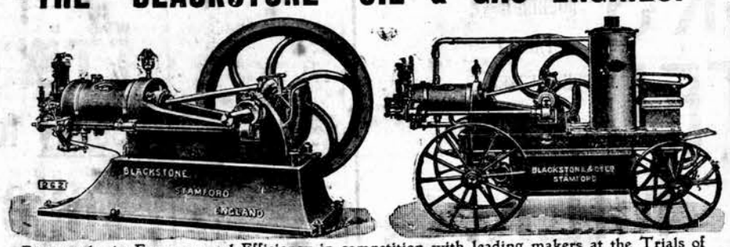
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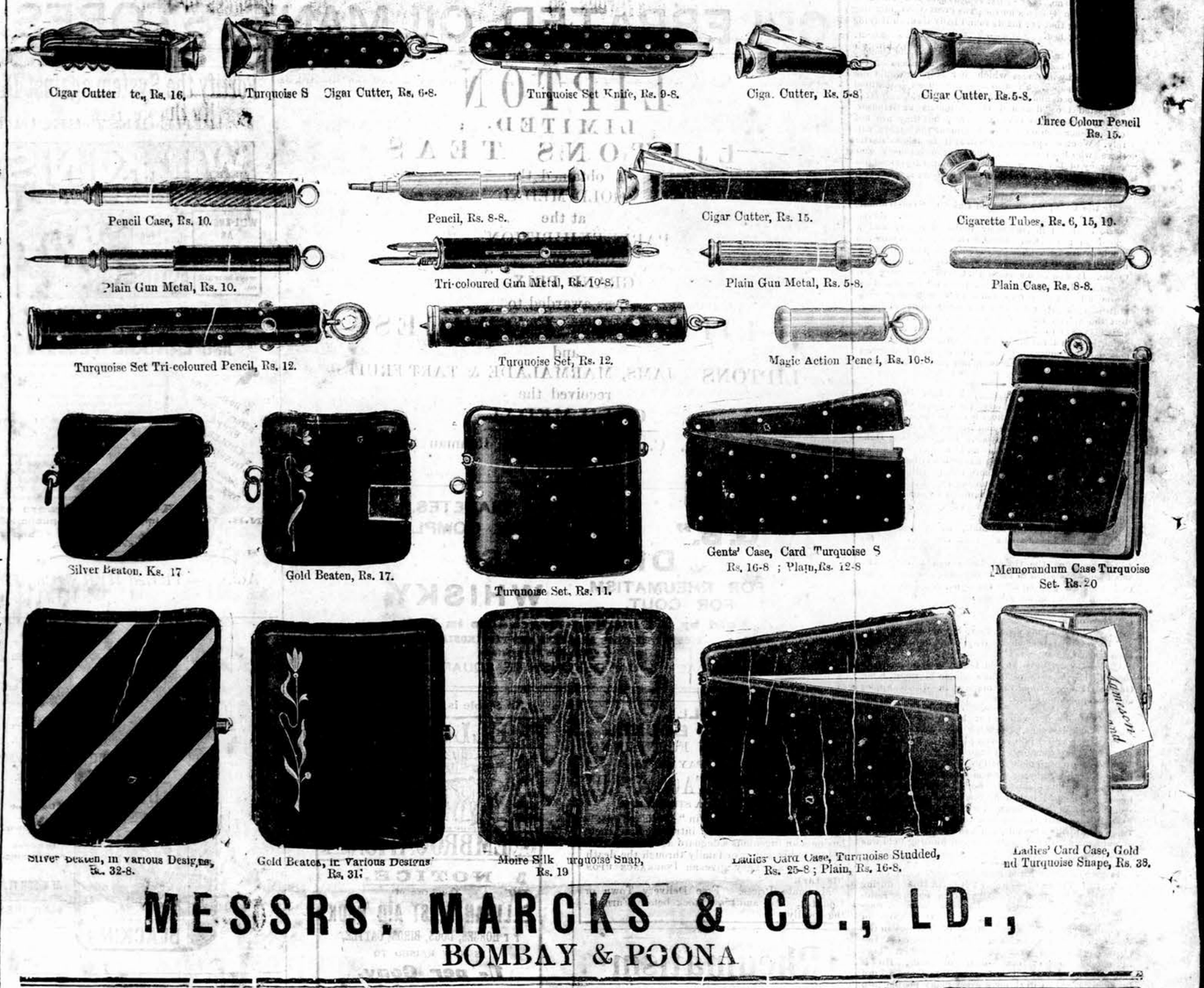
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